





## NEWS SUMMARY

## Princess triumphs in foreign popularity

The Princess of Wales is still by far the most popular Briton with foreigners, according to a survey published in the magazine *Woman's Own* today.

It aimed to discover who, among the household names in this country, creates most interest in six other countries. She ranks first in five countries - West Germany, Japan, Spain, Australia and South Africa.

Mr Kenneth Morgan, the director of the Press Council, said yesterday he was "saddened" that some press photographers had ignored the Royal Family's request for privacy during their New Year holiday at Sandringham. Over the weekend there was a worsening of relations between the Royal Family and the photographers, as they tried to take photographs of her on horseback.

## Records for Rover Today's new chief

The Range Rover has achieved record sales for the third consecutive year in Britain and production has reached its highest level.

The boost comes as the company prepares to launch the vehicle in the United States in March.

British registrations topped the 1985 total of 3,381 by September last year, with the total for the whole of 1986 rising 25 per cent.

The increased output follows the switching of Land Rover workers to the Range Rover.

Mr Dennis Hackett was named yesterday as the new editor-in-chief of *Today*. He says there will be changes in the newspaper by the middle of the month.

He hopes to improve sales of the newspaper, which celebrates its first birthday next month.

Mr Hackett, aged 57, joined *Today* last April as executive editor. He previously worked for *The Times*, *Daily Mail* and other titles. He succeeds Mr Brian MacArthur, who resigned last month to join *The Sunday Times*.

## O'Neill play blocked

A television company in the United States has blocked an American production of Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*, which was to have begun an international drama series at the National Theatre, London next month.

The theatre said yesterday that Bernard Hughes, one of the leading actors, could not be released from a contract for a television series. It had been decided that he could not be replaced without compromising the quality of the O'Neill production so all seven performances of the play, starring Jason Robards as Hickey, had been cancelled.

The gap will be filled by extra performances of present productions at the Lyttelton Theatre. Booking for the O'Neill play had not opened to the public.

## Vaughan loses role

Frankie Vaughan, the singer, (right) saying farewell yesterday to a nurse as he left hospital after an emergency operation for peritonitis, and it was disclosed that he had lost his role in the musical, *42nd Street*.

The show's executive producer said Mr Vaughan had to go because he was not well enough to continue, and the jobs of 235 people connected with the show could have been in jeopardy, but the star complained that he had been treated "abominably" and may sue.



## Counterfeit charge

An American artist whose paintings depict paper currency was accused at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday of making counterfeit English banknotes.

James Stephen George Boggs, aged 31, of Denning Road, Hampstead, north London, who was charged under the 1961 Forgery and Counterfeiting Act, is alleged to have made the notes "without having previously obtained written consent of the relevant authority".

The private prosecution by the Bank of England arises from his exhibition at the Young Unknown Gallery in Blackfriars, central London, last November. The hearing was adjourned.

## Surgeon's free work cuts wait

By Jill Sherman

An eye surgeon has agreed to work for nothing to reduce growing waiting lists for cataract operations.

Mr Robert Williams, of the West Sussex Eye Unit, Worthing Hospital, plans to carry out 50 extra operations on Friday evenings to try to reduce waiting times to six months or less.

More than 600 people are waiting for eye operations in Worthing district health authority and many have been waiting for over a year.

Mr Williams said: "We have recently managed to significantly reduce the waiting times by appointing another eye surgeon but we now want to ensure that all people are seen within six months."

The people we want to treat are those sitting at home, blind and in misery."

The authority has put in a bid for £15,000 to the Department of Health and Social Security's £50 million waiting list fund. The money is needed to provide the staff back-up and running costs of treating extra patients up to that Mr Williams can carry out the additional sessions. He estimates he will need to carry out at least six extra sessions.

Mr Williams said: "The NHS has been caught out by a vast increase in eye surgery and we have a vast backlog to clear. It is very difficult to see how the NHS can clear this without gestures like my own to work in my spare time."

Mr Williams and three consultant colleagues operate on more than 1,800 patients a year, but the waiting list is continually expanding because of the influx of elderly people to the south coast.

"Sixty per cent of the people on GP waiting lists in this area are over 60, compared to 15 per cent in other areas of the country. It is nothing to do with health service cuts but we are coping with a fourfold increase in patients."

## Rail strike denial by Aslef

The train drivers' union Aslef yesterday dismissed reports that members in the South-east were planning unofficial strike action over the introduction of new working practices.

Under the new agreements, worked out with the union, there will be more driver-only trains and the maximum distance a driver can cover in one shift will increase.

The number of drivers and their assistants will be decreased by about 1,500 over the next two years, but there will be no redundancies.

British Rail said yesterday the new agreement, which is due to come into force on January 19, would not affect safety standards and reflected the higher speeds and shorter journey times of modern trains.

However, an Aslef spokesman said: "We didn't want the agreement. We signed it because we feared British Rail would impose a worse one."

She said there was discontent among members, but she would have expected to hear of any action being planned.

Mr Richard Branson, chairman of the UK 2000 environmental campaign, yesterday dismissed as "inaccurate and misleading" claims by Labour Party and trade union spokesmen that the project was failing in its objectives.

Mr Branson, the head of the Virgin record company, said from his London home: "We have so far achieved everything that we set out to achieve. I took on the chairmanship for a year from last July to get the project on the road. I am confident that within the year the thing will be fully up and rolling."

Mr Branson said that he would be "disheartened" if reported claims of hostility to the project from trade unions and local authorities were coming from authoritative sources within the Labour Party.

"I took on the chairmanship only after I had met Jack Cunningham from the Labour Party, and David Owen and David Steel, and received assurances from all three that UK 2000 was the sort of project they would support if their party became the Government," he said.

Mr Branson has complained from the outset that the project has been misrepresented as an anti-Labour campaign. "It is more far-reaching than that. There is no way we

## New-look Bar poised to defend rights

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar enters a new era this week, with a radically reformed constitution, ready to adopt a tough, "trade union-like" role in the face of challenges by solicitors and others to its interests.

It also has a new chairman who dislikes wigs and the present way judges are appointed.

The new General Council of the Bar, from which judges are excluded, is intended to provide a more professional body adapted to tackling problems and fighting for the profession's interests.

It has been created on the

basis of a report by Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, which urged a radical reform of the constitution if the Bar was going to be responsive to challenges, such as pressure by solicitors for greater rights to appear in the higher courts.

The new 97-member council which replaces the old power-sharing between the Bar Council and the Senate of the four Inns of Court, will be more representative of young barristers and the provincial Bar. The four Inns of Court can nominate representatives but they can no longer be judges.

Its creation coincides with a new Bar chairman, Mr Peter Scott, QC, aged 51, who took

over this month. He is likely to prove as tough a fighter in the face of any challenges to the Bar's monopoly of rights of audience or over legal aid fees as his predecessor, Mr Robert Alexander, QC.

He is also keen on certain aspects of legal reform: in particular he is on record as criticizing the present judicial appointments system and would like to see a more structured career path for would-be judges.

In this way the road to the bench would be embarked on at an early stage. There would not be the problem of selection 20 years into a legal career, which depends greatly on the impressions formed by

other judges and barristers. There are also rumblings over lawyers' apparel. After the recent child abuse case where Judge Greenwood invited everyone in court to take off their robes, Mr Ludovic Kennedy, the broadcaster and legal rights campaigner, called for wigs to be abolished altogether.

Talks are under way for pay rises from April 1 for legal aid work and this time round the Bar will be concentrating on the rates for civil legal aid work, as well as further criminal legal aid rises.

It wants to see abolished the automatic 10 per cent deduction in some civil legal aid bills before they are paid.

Solicitors are pressing for wider rights of audience but under Mr Scott the Bar is likely to take an even more cautious view of any change to present rules.

The joint efficiency commission between the legal profession and the Government is looking at granting solicitors' rights to appear in non-jury cases in the crown court. The Bar has yet to form a view but its new leaders are not thought to be in favour.

The new structure of the Bar Council will involve four main committees, covering the Bar's affairs such as pay, professional standards, public affairs and finance and general purposes.

## Kinnock gets majority on expulsions inquiry team

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

Mr Neil Kinnock won his fight last night for a clear majority on the new Labour Party disciplinary committee which will investigate all future expulsions of Militant Tendency supporters.

The results of the postal ballot disclosed that only four of the 11-strong national constitutional committee are on the left wing of the party.

But the unexpected success in the ballot of Mr Alan Quinn, a hard-left member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, looks likely to embarrass the leadership.

Mr Quinn may be dismissed from his union for an alleged assault on a fellow member.

The TGWU's inner cabinet will decide next week whether to agree to demands from regional officers to bar Mr Quinn from the union for life for an alleged assault on Mr Denis Mills, the Birmingham lorry drivers' leader.

Mr Quinn came third out of the trade union nominations in the postal ballot for the committee, polling 3,376,000 votes. Top of the poll were two right-wing members, Mr Alan Hadden of the boilermakers' union, who is tipped to be its chairman, and Mr F Binks, of the Union of Communication Workers.

The three representatives of the constituency Labour parties are all on the left wing of

the party. Miss Mandy Moore, from Tottenham, north London; Mr Ken Slater, from Hyndburn, Lancashire; and Mr John Burrows, from Cheshire, Derbyshire.

The Labour Party set up the national constitutional committee to take the spotlight of the politically-damaging expulsions away from Mr Neil Kinnock and the national executive committee.

The radical change in the way disciplinary cases are handled was agreed at last autumn's annual conference at Blackpool, in spite of fierce opposition from the hard left.

Until now the national executive committee has dealt with all the expulsions, which have been time-consuming.

The NEC also hopes the new system will make it less likely for expulsions to be challenged in the courts, as was done by Mr Derek Hatton and the other Liverpool Militants.

The party is still plagued by its dispute with the Militant supporters. Mr Kinnock has started procedures for expelling Mr Tony Byrne, the new leader of Liverpool Labour group, and Mr Tony Hood, the secretary, from the party.

There is also an inquiry into Knowsley North constituency where the NEC imposed its own candidate, Mr George Howarth, for the recent by-election.

## 'Schools in Brent near crisis'

By John Clare and Richard Evans

Schooling in the Labour-controlled London borough of Brent could be reaching crisis point, a government minister said yesterday.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Local Government and MP for Brent North, said twice as many teachers had resigned last term compared with two years ago.

The resignations included 11 of the 72 primary school heads. They came at a time when attention was focussed on the borough because of the council's attempt to discipline Miss Maureen McGoldrick, an infants' school head accused of making a racist remark.

Dr Boyson said teachers were showing they had no confidence in Brent's "hard-left" administration. Parents, too, were voting with their feet: more than a quarter of children in Brent were being educated outside the borough and the proportion was "very likely to increase".

Similar concern was expressed yesterday by Mr Piffail Patel, the Labour candidate who will oppose Dr Boyson at the general election. He wrote to Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, warning them that the education crisis in Brent "could do lasting damage to the Labour Party".

Mr Patel said he feared that the Conservatives were succeeding in "shifting the blame on to the Labour Party" and he urged Mr Kinnock and Mr Willis to intervene to seek "peace and reconciliation".

## Act gives parents more say

By Our Education Correspondent

All 30,000 state schools in England and Wales must hold a parents' meeting between now and the end of the summer term, the Department of Education said yesterday.

It issued a circular which contains guidance on implementing those sections of the new Education Act which come into force tomorrow.

The Act places a duty on local education authorities to publish their curriculum policy and requires school governing bodies to prepare an annual report to parents.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said: "I am particularly glad that the new requirement for governors' annual reports and parents' meetings will enable all parents to make a fuller contribution to the life of their children's schools in this school year."

Parents will be able to raise any matter at the meetings which concerns them and has a bearing on the school.

At least two weeks before the meeting they will receive a free copy of the governors' report which, the circular says, must be a "straightforward factual document" containing a brief summary of how they have discharged their functions.

New safeguards in the teaching of political and sexual matters also come into force tomorrow.

Other sections of the Act, including the abolition of corporal punishment, do not come into effect until later in the year.

would bring together leading voluntary organizations and sponsors just to empty dustbins on the cheap," he said.

Ms Beverley Johnstone, the co-ordinator of UK 2000, said yesterday that the campaign had put 880 young unemployed people to work on community projects. The number was expected to rise to 3,000 by March, as more projects got under way. The scheme had also raised £400,000 in sponsorship.

Ms Johnstone said that the project had received "many times more" inquiries from local authorities anxious to know how they could become involved than it had had expressions of opposition.



Alison Rimmel (right), of London, and other British Trust for Conservation volunteers at work on the sand dunes of Braunton Burrows, North Devon, where they have been helping to protect rare flowers from encroaching scrub.

## Colliery fire

## Verdict today on pit's fate

British Coal will learn today whether its efforts to save Seaford Colliery, Scotland's showpiece pit at Kirkcaldy, in Fife, have been successful.

Last night, engineers returned underground after a 24-hour respite to discover if the fire, which has raged since New Year's Day, had been put out.

Three concrete plugs had been formed at entrances to access roads leading to the burning Coronation L15 seam, in an attempt to block the flow of oxygen to the blaze.

British Coal say that even if the fire was burning, it might still be safe for men to resume working at the remaining Dysart D19 face on Thursday.

The highly-productive L15 face was lost at an early stage, along with £4m worth of equipment.

In the long-term, it is unlikely that, with only one face remaining, Seaford will continue to employ all the 820 men presently working at the pit.

The unions would react badly to redundancies at this stage because rules governing pay-offs changed last week; men leaving now would collect less than half the amount they would have received last year.

There would also be little chance for men to transfer to other pits.

However, Mr George McAlpine, British Coal's Scottish area director, may yet salvage something from the disaster.

If he gets agreement from the unions he could begin round-the-clock working on D19, which is still capable of yielding plenty of high-quality coal.

His aim would be to reach the target of four tonnes per man-shift, putting it on a par with the most modern pits in England.

He has indicated that if they do reach the target he will go to British Coal and argue for an investment of about £55 million to redevelop the Seaford Colliery near by

which was closed two years ago because of similar problems with fires.

British Coal may feel that the money would be justified because of the level of investment so far made in the area, the good quality of the coal remaining and because of the desire to avoid compulsory redundancies.

British Coal should speed up research into mining coal by robots after the fire at the Seaford pit, according to Mr Meredith Thring, emeritus professor of mechanical engineering at Queen Mary College, London.

The robotics expert says such techniques would totally eliminate the need for men at the pit face, so mine workings would not have to be ventilated.

This was the essential cause of the spontaneous combustion which led to the fire at Seaford.

Starved of oxygen from ventilation air, the chemical reaction that leads to combustion cannot occur.

## Print union militants to fight merger moves

By Tim Jones

Hard-line militants of Sogat '82, Britain's largest print union, are preparing a counter attack against plans to merge the traditionally jealous independent branches in Fleet Street into one cohesive bargaining unit.

Falling membership in London, caused by other management following the example of News International's move of *The Times* and its three other national newspapers to new high technology premises at Wapping, has caused the union to consider the hitherto unthinkable step of making 48 full-time staff and officers redundant, and concentrating six separate branches into one building.

The proposal is destined to create a political and ideological battle within the union. The branches have historically

been used to almost total autonomy.

According to some senior Sogat officials, this traditional "strength", in which newspapers' managements were forced to negotiate with separate chapels (office branches) within the same building, has become a weakness.

Members of Sogat's London district council believe the union must be united into a cohesive "one strategy" force in a way that in London, at least, it has never before been.

But militants, defensive of their power and fearing an erosion of their base, are preparing a campaign to overthrow the proposals. In particular, they are extremely resentful of any suggestion of redundancies.

## Owen laments brain drain of scientists

By John Winder

Britain is likely to lose a generation of scientists because of a second brain drain, Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, said yesterday.

"As in the early 1960s, we are now losing our skilled scientists, and at a rate we can ill afford. Since 1980 an average of 1,000 British scientists and engineers have settled permanently in the United States each year."

Dr Owen compared this with only 1,000 scientists and engineers from the rest of the EEC countries put together who have settled in the United States.

He said the statistic was deeply worrying for the future and, unless it was corrected, Britain would have appalling problems in competing with its European neighbours, let alone with the United States and Japan.

Britain was bottom of the league of industrial nations in the proportion of national income spent on scientific and engineering research, he said.

A significant and sustained effort was needed to improve the status of scientists and engineers to arrest the current drain, Dr Owen said.

Last year's one-off addition of £15 million to the science budget had been a start, but would only bring the country back to the spending level of 1974 in real terms.

He promised that the Alliance would give priority to funds for education and training, operating through schools, universities and polytechnics, research establishments and professional institutes.

## Threat of poaching war for 737 pilots

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

A world-wide demand for pilots, especially those with the Boeing 737 on their licence, has led to fears of a "pilot poaching war" among airlines.

Hundreds of senior pilots have retired within the past few years but they have not been replaced by juniors because training of new entrants virtually stopped in 1979.

Now the airlines are poised to begin recruiting heavily again. Their priority will be to find co-pilots with experience on passenger aircraft who want to improve their promotion prospects or move up to a bigger airline.

Leading the way will be British Airways. It is about to launch a recruiting drive for 100 trained pilots to join it immediately.

Many are expected to come from foreign airlines which they joined because there were no jobs for them in Britain. Others will be recruited from the RAF where they are flying transport aircraft.

However, many smaller airlines are recruiting too. Britannia Airways has just completed the recruitment of 50 and are expected to need another 30 within a few months. Air Europe will need at least another 40 to fly its expanding fleet of Boeing 737s.

It is feared that these, and others which are seeking new pilots, will "poach" the better pilots from the many small regional and commuter airlines.

Those in turn will look to air taxi operators and flying schools for replacements, leading to a shortage there.

British Airways will be anxious to avoid affecting the supply of training staff. It will be announcing details of its plans to open a new flying school in Prestwick, Scotland, in which it will train beginners for its recruitment needs of the 1990s and beyond.

It will need at least 100 beginner pilots from the school each year and they will have to be trained by qualified staff.

The pilot shortage, predicted for years, has had little real impact as airlines have managed to find suitable pilots flying for small organisations, who are keen to get a job with a larger airline.

But the situation could change rapidly now that recruitment has started again on a large scale.

## Catholics jobs row settled

Recruitment of about 200 workers for a new subsidiary plant of Shorts, the Belfast aerospace company in the predominantly Catholic west of the city, is expected to begin soon after being held up for nearly two years by an inter-union dispute.

Shorts announced in 1984 that it was taking over part of the former De Lorean car plants at Dunmurry to spread job opportunities more evenly over the city. The company's present workforce is overwhelmingly Protestant and its factories are in east Belfast.

An agreement giving sole negotiating rights to the Transport and General Workers' Union was signed, to the strong objections of other members of the Confederation of Ship Building and Engineering Unions which negotiate collectively at Shorts' other factories.

They blocked the transfer of work or personnel in the new factory, which employs about 14 people rather than the 200 foreseen over its first 12 months.

The Transport and General Workers' Union has now given up sole negotiating rights in view of "the need to create work in west Belfast". They will be handled by the confederation.

Most of the factory's work will result from taking back to Belfast work sub-contracted to mainland Britain - principally to the Westland Group at Cowes, and to British Aerospace.

Child sex case man is jailed

The stepfather of Sarah Harper, the murdered choirgirl, was jailed for two-and-a-half years yesterday for sex assaults on schoolgirls.

Nigel Woolfin, aged 25, of Shibley Road, Heckmondwike, North Yorkshire, had pleaded guilty at Leeds Crown Court to two sample charges of indecently assaulting a girl aged nine. He asked for another offence involving a girl aged 8 to be considered.

Mr Woolfin was charged with the rape of a 12-year-old girl in 1984. He was also charged with the rape of a 10-year-old girl in 1985. He was found guilty of both charges.

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# Tense officer shot Brixton woman as reflex, court told

By Michael McCarthy

The Metropolitan Police inspector who shot a woman in Brixton, south London, in an incident which led to rioting, later described the shooting as "a terrible, terrible accident", a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Douglas Lovelock told an investigating officer that the shot he fired was a purely reflex action caused by him "tensing" with his finger on the trigger, and that he was "dumbfounded" when the shot rang out.

Mr Lovelock, aged 42, a policeman for 22 years with commendations for bravery, pleaded not guilty to maliciously wounding Mrs Dorothy "Cherry" Groce when he led an armed raid on her home in Brixton in pursuit of her son, Michael, on September 28, 1985.

Mrs Groce was shot by the officer with his .38 Smith and Wesson revolver and is permanently paralysed. Serious disturbances broke out in Brixton immediately afterwards, with shops being looted and cars burnt.

Mr Richard du Cann, QC, for the prosecution, urged the jury of six women and six men to put anything they remembered about the disturbances out of their minds.

"It is essential that we start this inquiry free of all prepossessions and any prejudices of any kind," he said.

The events that led to the shooting, he told the court, began nearly three weeks earlier with an armed robbery in Royston, Hertfordshire.

Hertfordshire police believed that Michael Groce, who was 22 and had a

criminal record, could help with their inquiries. Hertfordshire officers travelled to London on September 26 to speak to him at a flat in Stamford Street, Brixton. On their approach Mr Groce fired a double-barrelled sawn-off shotgun, threatened them with it and escaped.

Over the next two days Metropolitan Police officers joined the Hertfordshire detectives in the search for him and were issued with firearms as Mr Groce was considered violent and dangerous.

A decision was taken on September 27 to raid, early the next morning, his mother's

**I tensed for what I thought was an attack and a shot rang out**

home in Normandy Road, Brixton, which Mr Groce sometimes gave as his address.

Mr Lovelock, a trained shot who was based in Kennington, was picked as the leader of the armed entry team, and at 7am on the Friday he headed the squad which burst through the front door of the house.

He later told Mr John Donnell, assistant chief constable of West Yorkshire, who investigated the incident, that he expected to find Michael Groce on the premises and "maybe many other men", Mr du Cann said.

"It never crossed my mind about women and children at all," the inspector said. "I was thinking that Groce was in there with his mates."

He said he thought of Mr Groce as "a very violent, young black man likely to be

armed, with the ability to fire."

In fact, Mr du Cann said, Mr Groce was not in the house but his mother Dorothy, aged 38, (known as Cherry) was in the downstairs front bedroom with a friend and two of her seven children.

Mr Lovelock kicked open the door of the bedroom as Mrs Groce, alerted by the noise in the hall, got up and came towards him, and she was shot.

Mr du Cann said the inspector told a senior officer later that day: "I kicked the door open and entered just inside when I was confronted by a person coming upon me. My finger was on the trigger. I tensed for what I thought was an attack and a shot rang out."

He later told Mr Donnell: "I feel that my reaction was purely reflex and a total accident caused by me tensing while my finger was on the trigger. I certainly had no intention whatsoever to fire my gun. This was a terrible accident which I will always regret."

Mr du Cann told the jury: "The prosecution say that the pointing of the gun was unlawful and was unjustified as not being a reasonable act in all the circumstances. A loaded revolver was pointed at the first person who, in effect, hove into view."

"At the moment it was pointed and at the moment it was discharged, the inspector had no idea whether the person was a man, a woman or a child."

The case, before Mr Justice Leonard, continues today when Mrs Groce is expected to give evidence from her wheelchair.



Alan Docherty, aged one, being rescued from his home in Leven Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow, yesterday after a water main burst caused serious flooding. The water was 15 ft deep in places and dozens of families were made homeless.

## Genetic test '100% reliable'

By Craig Seton

The research scientist who developed the revolutionary genetic "fingerprint" believes it will be one of the most significant advances made in methods of detecting rapists and sex killers.

Dr Alex Jeffreys, of Leicester University, was speaking yesterday at a Leicestershire police press conference. The police have asked for blood and saliva samples from 2,000 men aged between 16 and 34 in the villages of Enderby, Narborough and Littlethorpe, near Leicester, the area where Lynne Mason and Dawn Ashworth, both 15, were sexually assaulted and strangled.

The genetic fingerprint test, which can identify an individual as specifically as a traditional fingerprint, will be used to compare samples given by the men with those traces found on the girls' bodies.

Yesterday Dr Jeffreys said police forces and forensic scientists from around the world were keen to use the method, which is known as DNA testing.

He said: "It is a very significant advance, particularly in analysing rape cases." Dr Jeffreys explained that if the police were holding 20 suspects and knew that one was a rapist, but not which one, they could identify the attacker with 100 per cent certainty, using the genetic fingerprint.

"Ours is certainly as good as the ordinary fingerprint," he said. "The chance of two people having the same pattern is one part in many millions, except with identical twins." Dr Jeffreys, who is a reader in genetics at Leicester University, refused to comment on the difference of opinion between ICI, which claims to have exclusive rights to the technique, and the Home Office, whose forensic scientists will use it in the Leicestershire tests.

A spokesman for ICI said yesterday that it was not seeking to prevent or delay the hunt for the murderer, and the company was involved in talks with the Home Office to reach an amicable settlement.

The spokesman said that the Leicester Institute for Preventative Medicine - where Dr Jeffreys was a research fellow - owned the rights and had licensed ICI exclusively to develop it commercially.

Dr Jeffreys discovered the process by accident while carrying out genetic research. DNA determines individual body characteristics and Dr Jeffreys discovered that by analysing sections of DNA, a unique genetic identity of each individual could be produced from samples of blood, saliva or semen.

## Anxious immigrant clear to give blood

By Chris Steyn

Homosexuals, people who have had recent sexual contact in Africa, drug addicts, haemophiliacs and their sexual partners should not donate blood because of the risk of Aids infection. And as a recent immigrant from South Africa I was not sure whether I should be on the list.

Although South Africa has recently been designated a high-risk country, I was assured yesterday that since I was married and did not have sexual contact with people in those groups, it would be safe to be a donor.

Dr Patricia Hewitt, the deputy director of the North London Blood Transfusion Centre, said that the service was unable to accept blood

from people in any high-risk groups, because it was possible to be infected with the Aids virus and still have a negative test.

I was asked, however, to give written consent for tests to be done on my donated blood. They include a test for antibodies in the blood, which indicates whether the donor has been exposed to the Aids virus without knowing it.

"Everybody's blood is tested so it doesn't matter whether they are honest or not when filling in the questionnaire. We even test the blood of those who admit that they are in high-risk groups, but can't avoid giving blood because of family or peer pressure," she said.

"Providing people tell us that they are in high-risk

groups, we will not use their blood even if the test is negative", Dr Hewitt said. The test may not pick up early cases of infection because there is an incubation period when traces of the infection are not detectable.

The centre had many calls yesterday from anxious donors and recipients after reports that a leukaemia sufferer given a blood transfusion in a Glasgow hospital had contracted the Aids virus because of a loophole in the screening system.

"That is why we have introduced the dual method of the questionnaire and the test to be doubly safe", Dr Hewitt said.

She said that a very small number of people who had given blood at the centre had

been found to have Aids antibodies. People who were for any reason unable to avoid giving blood, in spite of being in one of those high-risk groups, had been assured that their blood would not be used for transfusion purposes.

"Many donors are also worried that we don't use clean needles", Dr Hewitt said. "But all the materials used for collecting blood are sterile and used only once. Neither Aids nor any other disease can be caught from giving blood."

Yet donors at the centre, which serves 50 "demanding" hospitals, have increased by 10,000 in the past year. That is the result of an expensive donor recruitment campaign and has balanced the loss of others who are now afraid of giving blood.

## Drink driving

By Guy Ker

## Police urge unified policy

The Association of Chief Police Officers was under pressure last night to initiate a special conference designed to formulate a unified policy on drink driving.

The move came after the publication of figures which disclosed a startling divergence in results from different areas over the Christmas and New Year holiday period.

Overall, police chiefs were encouraged by signs of a trend indicating an improvement in the public's attitude to drink driving, but the divergence between different areas drew much comment and support for a more unified approach.

During the 13 days which made up the official Christmas and New Year break, 4,200 drivers were arrested after registering a positive reading to breath tests, while there were 4,775 people injured in road accidents in England and Wales.

Comparisons with last year were not readily available, because the holiday period at the end of 1985 stretched for 17 days, but of the 26 police

forces with statistics for the same number of days as last year, 15 showed an increase, while 11 showed a decrease.

In the West Midlands, road accidents involving injury doubled to 159 over the holiday break, while drink-driving offences jumped to 110, an increase of 50 per cent over figures for the same time last year.

Merseyside police reported a small decline in the number of accidents in which there were injuries, but the number of people arrested for drink driving offences rose to 124 over last year's figure of 78.

Similar increases in the number of motorists caught drink driving have already been recorded in Staffordshire and Cumbria, but other police forces reported opposite signs indicating a decline in the problem.

In Nottinghamshire, greatly stepped up police operations produced an increase in the number of people arrested for drink driving, but the percentage of people who failed the breath test declined and there

was a significant decrease in the number of serious accidents compared to an average two-week period.

Commenting on the differences in the experiences of different police forces over Christmas and the New Year, Supt Roger Storey, head of the Nottinghamshire police traffic department, drew attention to differences in the approach adopted by various traffic authorities.

He said: "We give it high priority all the year round and then step up our efforts at Christmas with a very high profile."

"But what I would hope is that we could move towards a more unified policy in the United Kingdom because I feel this is an area which mystifies drivers."

Mr Peter Joslin, chief constable of the Warwickshire Constabulary, who is the secretary of the Association of Chief Police Officers' traffic committee, agreed that a concerted approach to the problem should now be adopted for future campaigns.

## Garages to offer mortgages

By Daniel Ward

The day when house details from estate agents are displayed in car showrooms may not be far away. Volkswagen dealers and one of Ford's largest garage chains are preparing to offer cut-price mortgages to car buyers.

VW will offer mortgages at 4 per cent below standard rate as an extension of its financial services, which have for several years included car and house insurance and life assurance.

Perry's, the Ford dealer

chain, is advertising its estate agent shops in the company's car showrooms and now plans to extend an employee mortgage service to car customers.

The Ford Motor Company said it had no immediate plans to offer financial services but in the longer term anything that provided the dealer with additional income would be considered.

In the United States, General Motors provides a complete mortgage and loan service to home owners and

developers through its GM Acceptance Corporation subsidiary.

However, a Vauxhall spokesman said: "We are always looking for new opportunities but there are no proposals to bring the scheme to Britain at the moment."

With discounting rife in the car market, financial services could provide car dealers with additional income from commission and more customer loyalty.

## Portfolio Gold Double slice of fortune

A woman whose career has just leapt forward, was the sole winner of yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mrs Mary Cheves, aged 28, of North Warnborough, Hampshire, became a partner at the firm of solicitors where she works shortly before *The Times* telephoned to disclose her slice of good fortune.

"Do you know, this is the first time I've ever won a competition of any sort or description? But I've been playing Portfolio since it started and have read *The Times* since I was at school. It became a habit I continued at university - as students we used to get it cheap!"

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Mrs Cheves, who has read The Times since university

## Settlement in vasectomy failure claim

A couple who had a child after the husband's vasectomy operation have reached an out of court settlement with the Lanarkshire Health Board.

Mr Thomas Pollock, aged 39, and his wife Maureen, aged 37, were to have begun a claim for £21,000 in compensation at the Court of Session in Edinburgh today.

The couple already had two teenage children and did not want any more, so in October 1979, Mr Pollock had a vasectomy operation. Then, in April 1981, Mrs Pollock found herself pregnant and gave birth to a boy, Iain.

Mrs Pollock said that although Iain was not planned he was as cherished as their other children.

The claim by Mr and Mrs Pollock, of Woodfoot Road, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, was based on the shock and discomfort suffered and on the need for unforeseen expenditure on the child.

Mrs Pollock said yesterday: "We've agreed to a settlement. I don't want my children involved with all the publicity, so I would rather forget it. The offer was made by the health board a couple of weeks ago, but we're not sure yet how much it will be for."

## Fines for disturbing rare birds

An ornithologist who has been a member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds for 30 years was taken to court by the society yesterday for disturbing the nesting site of one of Britain's rarest birds.

Gordon Ireson, aged 54, a sales manager, of St John's Court, Ditton Priors, Shropshire, and Robert Farmer, aged 44, self-employed, of Barn Avenue, Sedgley, West Midlands, appeared before magistrates at Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Both admitted disturbing the nesting site of a golden oriole in a wood on the Norfolk-Suffolk border last June, disturbing a little tern's nest and possessing items capable of being used wilfully to disturb wildlife.

Each was fined £125 with £100 costs. Ireson was fined a further £25 after admitting a second offence of possessing items for the wilful disturbance of wildlife.

Mr Wayne Swann, appearing for the society, told the court that other ornithologists saw the two men with a ladder near the golden oriole's nest. The next day the nest was no longer active.

Mr Swann said that no more than 10 golden oriole nests existed in that part of Britain.

Ireson told the court he had been a member of the RSPB for 30 years and involved in conserving endangered species.

"We did not think the disturbance would be as damaging as the likely felling of trees which we understood was to take place."

Farmer said they had come across the oriole's nest while looking for hawfinches. "It was never our intention to take eggs or harm birds."

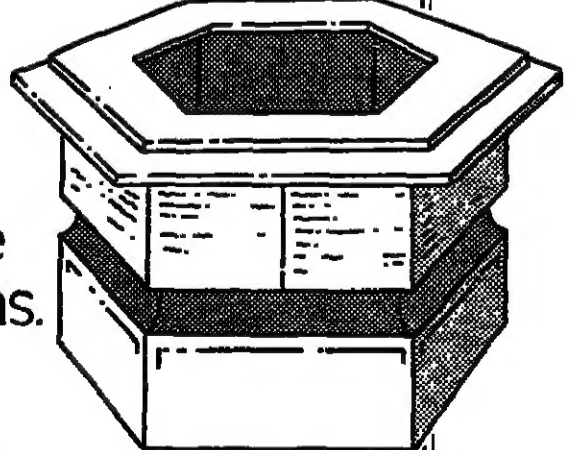
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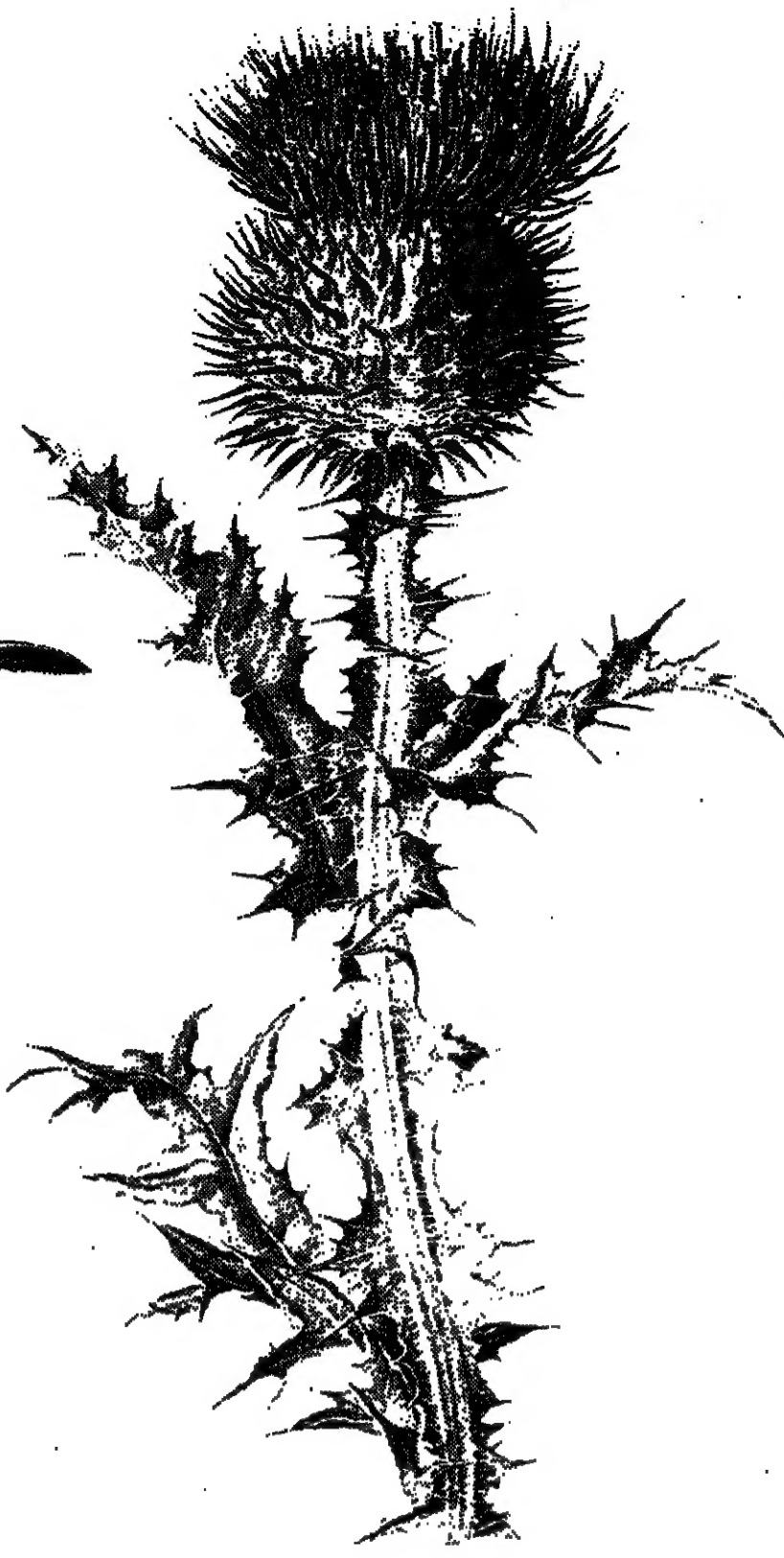
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*Fig. 1. The Welsh  
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*Fig. 2. The Scottish  
Development Agency*



*Fig. 3. English Estates  
The Developing Agency*

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Danger  
in the U

Britain 'has  
each censor

venture offer  
rich reward



## International Year of Shelter

# Danger of a slum society in the UK, says Scarman

By Charles Kievit, Architecture Correspondent

Lord Scarman called yesterday for an end to reliance on bed-and-breakfast accommodation, and special assistance for the half million elderly living in unfit homes and for the young homeless.

He emphasized those as three short-term urgent priorities for tackling the crisis of homelessness in Britain.

Lord Scarman, president of the United Kingdom Council for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, launched the campaign at the Royal Institute of British Architects in London by warning that Britain was in danger of becoming "a slum society".

"Our own children and grandchildren will find themselves condemned to live in a slum unless something is done to meet now a huge accumulating bill for repairs to our housing stock," he said.

He went on: "Do people understand the misery, the squalor, the threat to health and even to life itself which homelessness inflicts upon millions of our fellow men?"

"Does the public realize that homelessness is a critical element of the social conditions which provide the breeding ground for crime, marital breakdown, child abuse and neglect, and that

homelessness destroys man's chance of developing and maintaining stable human relationships?"

"Shelter is a human need ranking in priority with food and water and a home is an essential condition of civilized life. Once these truths are seen, homelessness will be recognized for what it is: an

## Without mobility we shall be back again in the Middle Ages

affront to human dignity and the denial of a basic human right."

The two principle aims of the year are to increase public awareness of the problems of homelessness and poor housing in Britain and abroad, and to raise funds to support innovative projects. About half the sums raised will go to Third World countries.

The four international priorities for the year, Lord Scarman said, are to support such projects, put housing at the top of the political agenda, give people choice and a say in the design and construction of their homes, and to encourage self-help.

Lord Scarman gave a warning that if rented accommodation was not provided for the young, "who are frequently on the move, and so they should be, we shall lack mobility in our workforce. We shall become again what we were in the Middle Ages, tied by necessity to where we were born."

"All that is needed is the political and social will to make the necessary resources available," he said.

"If the will exists, the skills will not be wanting. If the International Year can help to mobilize the willpower, and to recruit the resources the benefit to mankind will be immense and enduring."

Mr Leighton Andrews, campaign director, described the Government's support for the year as "disappointing".

It had received £64,000 from the Overseas Development budget and £47,000 from the Department of the Environment, over the two financial years 1986-88.

Mr Rod Hackney, president-elect of the institute, and Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, joined the other speakers in calling for increased capital expenditure by the

Government to fight homelessness.

The number of people living in bed-and-breakfast accommodation increased from 49,000 to 160,000 between 1979-84, there are 1½ million people on council waiting lists and one million homes officially classified as unfit for human habitation.

Mr Waite said that the issues concerned "building the very fabric of our society" and that it was in everyone's best interests to tackle the problem.

Mr Hackney called for local authorities to be released from the "imprisonment" of not being allowed to spend their capital receipts from council house sales on providing new housing.

He described the Government's attitude to the year as "amug".

Britain's 1.3 million home-buyers this year will be given an opportunity to make a donation to the campaign, raising, it is hoped, more than £6 million. Under the Home Aid scheme, estate agents will be asking people to sign a form committing them to donate at least £5 on the cost of the legal transaction of buying and selling their homes.

Leading article, page 13



Old time trees in a semi-circular avenue being felled yesterday at Hampton Court Palace, where they are to be replaced with healthy young trees (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## Store staff end 2-year strike over apartheid

Eleven supermarket workers returned to work yesterday after an anti-apartheid strike lasting two and a half years.

They walked out on July 19, 1984 after Miss Mary Manning, aged 21, was suspended from her job as a checkout girl at Dunnes Stores in Henry Street, Dublin, for refusing to handle South African fruit.

They returned yesterday after an Irish government ban on the import of South African fruit and vegetables came into effect. The strikers say their stand forced the government action after international publicity.

The strikers, who were praised by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, were refused entry to South Africa in July 1985 when they travelled there to meet anti-apartheid campaigners.

Miss Karen Gearon, the shop steward who led the workers, said yesterday: "We have achieved a lot more than we set out to."

"We thought we would at least get the right to refuse to handle South African goods and we are actually getting the Government to bring in a certain amount of sanctions."

Miss Gearon said that many of the 11 workers who picketed the supermarket for a year and a half were considering leaving their jobs after their formal return to work.

## Britain 'has too much censorship'

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

A report on censorship prepared for an international conference to be held in London later this month concludes that Britain has too many restrictions on free expression.

The reports says Britain has far too much censorship for "a liberal democracy that prides itself on its record where freedom of expression and of the individual is concerned".

But it adds that there can be no equation between censorship in Britain and "what goes on in a one-party dictatorship, be it the USSR or any other totalitarian state".

Mr George Theiner, editor of the London-based *Index on Censorship*, who prepared the report, said yesterday that as far as official secrecy was concerned, Britain may be the worst offender among democratic countries.

"We shouldn't ignore our own censorship while criticizing Chile, South Africa and the Soviet Union", he said.

Mr Theiner's report is to be presented to editors and journalists from 35 countries, who will meet from January 16 to 18 at the Inter-Continental Hotel at Hyde Park Corner, London. They plan to devise practical ways of fighting censorship and restrictions on the free flow of information.

The report, which will be one of the fundamental working documents of the conference, identified Latin America as one of the most troublesome areas for censorship, with assassination and kidnapping of journalists being used routinely to suppress information.

In Mexico, 12 journalists were killed between June 1984 and August 1986, and 62 were assaulted.

In Thailand, the greatest threat to journalists is from hired killers and, in Africa, censorship is said to have become so entrenched as to be "part of the climate of opinion".

The conference, Challenging the Censors, is being organized by the World Press Freedom Committee of Washington.

Participants will include Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the former Moscow bureau chief of *US News and World Report*, who was expelled last year after his arrest on espionage charges.

A survey to be distributed this month by Freedom House, a monitoring organization based in New York, says that press freedom suffered on every continent in 1986. Nineteen journalists were killed, 13 kidnapped, 178 arrested and 40 expelled.

There were 214 instances of harassment in 40 countries, including banning of newspapers, jamming of radio stations and, in one case, a photographer was set on fire, the report says.

## Satellite broadcasting: 2

### Venture offering rich rewards

In the second of three articles on the outlook for direct broadcast satellite service, Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent, reviews the new programming to be beamed from the sky.

Every morning, millions of American children wake up to their own version of breakfast television: *Good Morning Mickey*.

The programme is transmitted on the Disney Channel, which is programmed with a sensitivity to family audiences of which Mrs Mary Whitehouse would be sure to approve. Its schedule includes cartoons, health and exercise programmes, wildlife documentaries, puppet shows, family-oriented feature films and British imports like *Superted*.

By 1990, if Britain's own satellite television project gets off the ground, something very much like it will be available here.

The start of a direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service will bring a fundamental change to television in Britain. The change is characterized by Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, in two words: "more choice".

In late 1990 three new channels are supposed to start on the same day, transmitted from the DBS launched by British Satellite Broadcasting. The British company is a joint venture of Granada, the Virgin Group, Amstrad, Pearson and Anglia Television.

If its DBS venture succeeds, the group has the potential to become the dominant influence in British broadcasting, controlling 43 per cent of over-the-air television channels.

The selection of the consortium over four rivals, including one supported by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News

International, was based largely on the perception of the IBA that it would be able to put together the diverse elements necessary for success.

These include the financial muscle to survive what is likely to be a financially taxing start-up period and, perhaps most important of all, the experience in the entertainment industry to assemble an attractive package of programming.

One of the three new channels will be a film service called Screen, available only on payment of a subscription fee, expected to be about £2.50 a week. During the day, the Screen channel will be used by an advertising-supported service called Zigzag, which will be geared towards children.

The other two channels will be advertising-supported throughout the broadcast day. One of these will be Galaxy, a light entertainment service, likely to be dominated by soap operas and old films.

The third, and perhaps the most revolutionary of them all, is to be called Now. It will consist of news, sport and informational programming, with much of the content provided by Independent Television News.

BSB has not released its financial projections, but they clearly depend on enthusiasm from the public. If the DBS from the public, the aerials sell slowly, and the audience does not achieve its predicted level of 2.5 million homes within three years, advertisers may be reluctant to support the new channels.

Tomorrow: The financial and technical challenge

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## WORLD SUMMARY

## 30 years for attack on British nurse

Miami (Reuters) — An 18-year-old drifter was yesterday sentenced to 30 years in prison after pleading guilty to the kidnapping and attempted murder of a British nurse on holiday in Miami Beach.

The plea agreement was announced in Broward County circuit court, where jury selection was to have begun yesterday in the trial of Michael Dwayne Seibert who also faces attempted murder charges in Maryland. He could have been sentenced to a life term if he had been convicted on all charges by a jury.

Seibert was accused of dragging Kathryn Mary Jones from a telephone booth last May 12, beating her unconscious and leaving her for dead in a swamp 25 miles away. She was found by two tourists.

Ms Jones, a 27-year-old auxiliary nurse from Southampton, lay in a coma for almost two weeks suffering from severe head injuries. She regained consciousness and was flown back to Britain in June for treatment.

Police charged Seibert with attempted murder, kidnapping, sexual battery and car theft.

Mr Dave Casey, a spokesman for the Broward County attorney's office, said prosecutors were told late last year that Ms Jones's doctors would not allow her to travel to the US to testify. "They did not want her involved because of the possible mental harm it might cause," he said.

## Inquest delayed

Johannesburg — An inquest into the death of a black trade unionist, Mr Andries Raditsela, who died after falling from a police vehicle 18 months ago, reopened in Johannesburg yesterday after a year's postponement and was immediately adjourned for a further two months (Ray Kennedy writes).

A lawyer acting for his family, Miss E. Revels, said she needed more time. Mr Raditsela, a shop steward of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, died in May 1985, 12 hours after being arrested.

## Flight delayed

Mr Jeremy Hardcastle, aged 38, a sales executive from Nottinghamshire working in Qatar, who was cleared of a charge of embezzlement in after spending 11 months in jail, is still not allowed to leave the country (Andrew McEwen writes).

He was found not guilty on December 4, but his passport remained impounded because the prosecution had 30 days to appeal. Apparently the 30 days counts not from his acquittal but from the date the judge handed down written judgement.

## Alive, by coincidence

Oslo (Reuters) — Two infants survived 15 minutes under water inside a car that crashed into a Norwegian fjord through an amazing series of coincidences.

The children's ordeal began on Saturday when a car driven by their mother skidded on an icy road and crashed into the Gandsfjord, at Sandnes on Norway's western coast.

The woman scrambled out of the car but the infants, a four-month-old girl and a two-year-old boy, were trapped 30 ft under the surface of the near-freezing water.

The first stroke of luck was that the driver of the first car flagged down by the woman was a local authority worker with a radio link to the fire brigade. The fire brigade employee who received the message knew the local diving club's base was close to the scene of the accident.

Three divers, fully dressed for rescue work, were found at the club and reached the crashed car within three or four minutes. A doctor who happened to be driving past when the divers brought the children to the surface performed emergency life-saving work.

## Kashmir transfer

Delhi (AP) — Mrs Kalp Kaur, a British Indian anti-terrorist lawyer, was transferred to Kashmir state yesterday to appear in court later this week. Mrs Kaur, of Sikh origin, was transferred after a ruling that she should stand trial where she allegedly met Sikh terrorists last May.

## Hotel fire lab tests

San Juan (Reuters) — Police said yesterday they were awaiting results of laboratory tests on chemical specimens taken from the Dupont Plaza Hotel to determine the cause of the New Year's Eve blaze which killed 96 people. Meanwhile, 57 of the 95 bodies removed from the hotel had been identified.

## Kathmandu meeting

The future of the Gurkhas in the British Army is expected to be at the centre of talks this week between Mr John Stanley, right, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, and Nepalese Government leaders (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Mr Stanley arrived in Kathmandu yesterday at the start of a week-long official visit, and was met by General Arjun Narsingh Rana, the Chief of Staff of the Royal Nepalese Army.



## Basement man dies

Cairo — A Syrian Jew who hid in his sister's basement for 22 years in fear of deportation has died at the age of 82 (A Correspondent writes).

Security authorities said Mr Cesar Doweik took refuge in the basement of his sister's Cairo villa in 1956 when President Nasser expelled 65,000 Jews from Egypt following the war between Egypt and Israel, Britain and France. Mr Doweik finally surfaced in 1978 when Egypt, Israel and the United States signed the Camp David agreement.

Mr Doweik and his sister, Akila, came to Egypt in 1905. Miss Doweik converted to Islam and married Hafiz Pacha Ramadan, who became Minister of Justice under the pre-1952 monarchy. Mr Doweik worked as a teacher until 1956.

## Tomorrow

## Strong men of Africa



Led from the prison cell of Nelson Mandela (above), the African National Congress is 75 years old this week and enjoying a peak of influence and activity. But is it any nearer achieving one man, one vote in South Africa?

## Plane crew describe

## UFO scare

Washington — The Federal Aviation Administration is investigating the sighting of an enormous, walnut-shaped UFO reported by a veteran pilot and confirmed by government radar. It was described as the size of two aircraft carriers (Christopher Thomas writes).

Captain Kenji Terauchi of Japan Airlines, his co-pilot and flight engineer, told FAA investigators that they saw the lights of an unidentified object on the evening of November 17 on a flight from Iceland to Anchorage, Alaska, and that it followed them for 400 miles. Mr Terauchi was told to drop 4,000 feet and make turns, but he said the object continued following the Boeing 747 cargo jet. The ground flight controller directing the jet said the object followed the jet for 32 minutes, coming within five miles of it. The crew also said there were two other small unidentified objects, smaller than the cargo plane.

## Afghanistan crisis

## Surprise visit to Kabul by top Soviet foreign policy team

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The pace of diplomacy surrounding the crisis in Afghanistan quickened yesterday when two of the most senior Kremlin officials to visit the country since the Soviet military intervention in 1979 flew to Kabul for unannounced talks with the Afghan leader, Dr Najib.

Intense Western interest surrounded the report by Tass that both Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the chief Kremlin foreign policy adviser, had arrived for talks with Dr Najib less than a week after his adoption of a policy of national reconciliation.

Yesterday's talks and exchange of formal speeches in Kabul also came less than a month after Dr Najib, the former chief of the Afghan secret police, made his first official visit to Moscow for discussions with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. It further emphasized Moscow's close involvement in the latest moves to secure a settlement to the seven-year-old guerrilla war.

It was noted that only last month Mr Shevardnadze also held talks in Moscow about the Afghan situation with Mr Abdul Sattar, a senior official of the Pakistani foreign service.

Those negotiations, described by Tass as detailed and frank, were understood to have been linked to the United Nations-sponsored peace talks on the war which are due to resume on February 11.

Despite claims by senior Moscow officials that yesterday's visit to Kabul by the top members of the Kremlin foreign policy team had been arranged "for some weeks", it was inevitably linked with Dr Najib's offer last week of a six-month ceasefire beginning on January 15, an offer quickly rejected by the main Muslim rebel groups.

## Russia offers satellite deal to Third World

Moscow (Reuters) — Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, said yesterday that Moscow was prepared to launch satellites for Third World countries on preferential terms as part of its drive to enter the lucrative commercial space market.

Mr Ryzhkov, interviewed by Tass, pledged respect for the secrecy of Western technology used in satellites put in orbit by the Soviet Union.

"As it enters the international market of space technology and services, the Soviet Union, of course, must reckon with the laws of the

market," Mr Ryzhkov said. "It is only natural that we expect to make some gains. At the same time, we shall be seeking to make the launch terms mutually advantageous, both to us and to the clients."

"When orbiting spacecraft for developing countries, the Soviet Union is prepared to grant them substantial discounts," he added.

Asked about possible objections over the transfer of Western space technology to the Soviet Union, Mr Ryzhkov said foreign spacecraft could be moved to the launch site in sealed containers.

## Sukarno's widows squabble

By Our Foreign Staff

Harem politics dogged President Sukarno beyond his grave yesterday, with one of his two surviving widows accusing the other of being "a very mean and vicious woman and very jealous". Dewi Ratna Sari Sukarno, the 46-year-old former Japanese singer and the last of the Indonesian President's five wives, told a news conference she was being denied her rightful place in Indonesian society and history by Hartini, the other widow.

"I tried to keep quiet at the humiliation... because Hartini is the senior wife and I am the junior wife," she said. The spark that ignited the smouldering dispute between the last two of his wives was a Heroes' Day commemoration several weeks ago honouring Sukarno some 17 years after he died in disgrace. Dewi was not invited and blamed Hartini for the slight.

Hartini said yesterday: "That had nothing to do with me. It was government protocol that sent the invitations. Dewi and I have always been good friends." But Dewi claimed that Hartini, who had five children before marrying Sukarno in the 1950s, was "a bloody liar".

"We cannot let Hartini rewrite Indonesian history to make herself a great heroine... Hartini was responsible for the fall of Sukarno by supporting and protecting elements of the Communist Party."

"Oh, I don't know anything about that," Hartini said. "I didn't know anything about the politics of that time."

Sukarno fell from power in 1966 after an abortive coup blamed on the Communist Party in 1965. He died in 1971. Dewi, now 46, has been married six times.

For Adragon, who is distantly related to the actor, Clint Eastwood, is only 10



Care and concentration: Akane Oki, aged 8, wearing a traditional kimono, devotes all her attention to writing Japanese characters with a large brush during the annual New Year calligraphy contest in Tokyo. More than 7,000 people took part.

## Aquino uses political skills to sell draft constitution

Manila (NYT) — President Aquino of the Philippines has begun what amounts to a presidential campaign. In contrast to last year's makeshift campaign, in which officials of the former President Marcos sometimes denied her a stage from which to speak, local officials are now anxious to be seen with her.

The issue this time is a draft constitution, which faces a nationwide plebiscite on February 2, and which both sides agree will amount to a vote of confidence in the Government.

This time the underdogs are her opponents, many of whom have rallied behind Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, who has admitted rigging his region's vote against her a year ago, when he was President Marcos's Defence Minister. President Aquino dismissed him in November.

He, too, opened his campaign over the weekend, call-

ing her both a dictator and weak and inept, and urging the nation to "rise as one" to reject her presidency with a "No" vote.

At the same time, the country's first left-wing party, the Party of the Nation, which at first had indicated support for the constitution, appeared to be moving towards an opposition stand.

Few experts in Manila believe that the constitution can be defeated. But its opponents on the right say they hope that the vote will be close enough to reinforce their calls for a new presidential election.

The President's spokesman, Mr Teodoro Benigno, has said that only a vote of at least 65 per cent will be considered a victory.

The presidential palace announced that President Aquino would make campaign appearances in different cities each weekend this month.

"I know you still love me," President Aquino said as she opened her campaign on Saturday in the southern Luzon region of Bicol, where she received strong support in the presidential election last February.

The crowds were smaller than predicted, although they showed as much enthusiasm as last year.

President Aquino showed that she had learnt some politics during her months in office, promising, as President Marcos had in his campaign, more money for local schools, irrigation projects and road building.

Legislative elections are planned for May 11, and many of the politicians who pressed close to her on stage will be running for office, hoping to capitalize on their association with the popular President.

## Education in Japan

## US report criticizes inflexible system

From Michael Binyon, Washington

An unusual US Government report on the Japanese education system, published at the weekend, praised the emphasis on a basic curriculum, but found that the system was inflexible and universities were not up to world standards.

It also described Japan as a "learning society of formidable dimensions" and said ties between schools and the job market were closer and more effective than in most other industrialized nations.

The study arose out of a conversation between President Reagan and Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, in 1983. They agreed their countries would benefit

from a look at both school systems.

However, the Japanese study of the US system, released simultaneously in Tokyo, found no particular aspect of American education worth emulating. It suggested the cultural and bureaucratic differences were too great for the US experience to have any immediate relevance to Japan.

The Japanese researchers appeared baffled by the variations from state to state. But they observed that the United States where education efforts a generation ago were spurred by "spunk shock", was now suffering from "Toyota shock". A Ministry of Education official who led the study suggested that it was really the Americans who could learn from the Japanese.

American researchers noted that Japanese pupils consistently scored higher on international tests of educational achievement. They attributed this to well-defined curricula, parental involvement, the high status of teachers, and hard work by well-behaved Japanese children.

But the team, headed by Mr Chester Finn, an Assistant Secretary of Education, was critical of what it saw as the straitjacket of the Japanese system. All pupils moved at the same pace and the system assiduously avoided making distinctions between them. "A basic characteristic of Japanese secondary education... is the view that there is only one right answer."

The report said educational reform was a big political issue

in both countries. But it noted, ironically, that they were going in opposite directions: while the United States was seeking greater uniformity and tougher testing, Japan was pushing for greater decentralization and diversification.

The biggest disappointment was the Japanese university system. Once an applicant was accepted, he was virtually assured of a degree and did little work.

The US report comes at a time of debate here over low standards in schools. Japanese industrial success has been attributed to superiority of the school system. But the US team found that much of the Japanese system could be traced to American influences during the occupation after the Second World War.

## Howe in bid for trade peace

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is due to meet Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, today, to seek an urgent negotiated solution to the mounting trade war between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Officials involved in the two-day meeting in Bermuda, before Mr Shultz embarks on an eight-day trip to six African countries, appear confident that a compromise can be worked out at a special meeting between EEC and US representatives this month.

American reprisals against the Community are due to take effect by the end of this month. The US wants \$400 million (£270 million) compensation for what it says are losses in grain sales caused by Spain's accession to the EEC a year ago.

The Reagan Administration is clearly anxious to avoid a trade war at a time of domestic tensions over the Iran-Contra controversy. Senior US officials have told the EEC that they are ready to negotiate a compromise well before the January 31 deadline.

The Shultz-Howe meeting, arranged before the trade conflict, is part of regular talks on world affairs, arms control and East-West relations.

Mr Shultz's African tour will take him to countries with close ties to the West, with the primary aim of encouraging what the US sees as a drift away from socialism, following experiments with left-wing ideologies in many African countries in the immediate post-colonial period.

Officials said the African tour was being shaped mainly by security issues and a desire to promote free-market economies. But Mr Shultz will not be carrying any promises of additional economic aid. The whole of black-ruled Africa is getting only \$564 million in the current financial year, compared with \$1.2 billion for Latin America and the Caribbean.

He will visit Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Liberia. All except Ivory Coast face grave economic problems.

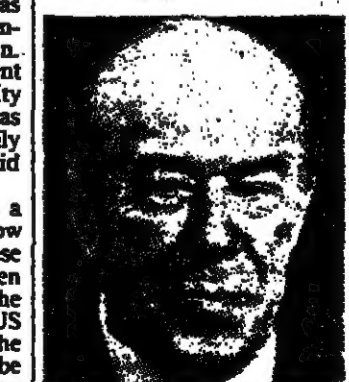
MEXICO CITY: Sir Geoffrey Howe met President de la Madrid of Mexico yesterday to discuss British policy on the Falkland Islands and Mexico's \$100 billion foreign debt (Alan Robinson writes).

Mexico has always sided with Argentina's claim to the Falklands, but has generally expressed its position in moderate terms.

A Mexican Government spokesman said the President would tell Sir Geoffrey that Mexico would like to see the two sides at the negotiating table.

President de la Madrid would also talk about Mexico's economic situation and its prospects for repaying the foreign debt. About 12 per cent of it is held by British banks.

Sir Geoffrey, who arrived in Mexico on Saturday, was also due to confer with the Foreign Minister, Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda; the Energy and Mines Minister, Señor Alfredo del Mazo; the Trade Minister, Señor Héctor Hernández; the Finance Minister, Señor Gustavo Petricoli; and the Director of the Bank of Mexico, Señor Miguel Mancera.



Mr Shultz: meeting to avert trade war with EEC.

## Ten-year-old 'wizard' eyes a Nobel Prize

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Adragon Eastwood DeMello is the perfect student, who stands head and shoulders above the 11,000 others at Cabrillo College in the northern California beach town of Aptos, 70 miles from San Francisco.

He is an 'A' student, he made the Dean's honor rolls and he is a computer and maths wizard. His poetry has been published, he is writing a novel, and when he wrote a play it was performed at the college.

Adragon's proud father, Augustine DeMello, a writer and flamenco guitarist, says his son is a genius, a candidate for a place in the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). "I hope he will get his doctorate in a few years and maybe win a Nobel Prize by the time he's 16."

For Adragon, who is distantly related to the actor, Clint Eastwood, is only 10

years old and is one of the youngest college students in the world.

His father says his son's IQ is between 200 and 225, which is considered genius level, and he claims there is no IQ test that can accurately gauge the boy's intelligence. But a former teacher who runs a school for gifted children in Santa Cruz sees the intriguing case of the boy wonder in a very different light.

Mr Lewis Keizer, principal of the Purper-Keizer School, which the boy attended for eight months in 1985, said: "The only way he could perform was when his father sat in the classroom next to him. From a very young age his father has trained him like a monkey."

Mr Keizer said that when he put the boy through standard tests for children of his age he finished near the bottom of the class.

The case of Adragon, boy genius or not, has drawn

national attention in the United States. Newspapers are doing stories on the child and the American television documentary programme 60 Minutes, which has an audience of 50 million, has just completed a segment about him.

There are some teachers at Cabrillo College who believe that Adragon — he was given that name because his father says he was born in the Chinese Year of the Dragon — is quite remarkable. He is more than holding his own among students 10 years older or more in maths, computer studies, English and astronomy classes.

The boy's father says he was always special. When he was seven weeks old he spoke his first word: "Hello". At two and a half he had mastered chess and knew geometry. When he was three he calculated the volume of his bathtub. At four he was learning Greek, physics and philosophy, and

by the time he was six he was studying geology and geophysics.

At eight he was writing computer programmes — his mother works in that field — and for fun he has built a computer-controlled robot using engineering drawings. Adragon is a member of Mensa, the group which claims that all its members have high IQs, and in his English class his teacher, Mr Steve Hanley, says the boy is at the top among his mostly adult classmates.

"He's no slouch," Mr Hanley said. "He has had articles and poems published, and although his dad could have helped him he has done remarkable work for me alone in my class. Over breakfast he taught me how to do complex algebra. He reads long novels, he understands Moby Dick and he studies Walt Whitman poetry and writes and talks intelligently about them in class."

"He is a very capable 10-year-old but who is to say how the average English schoolboy would do if he's not distracted and he gave the American college system a go."

"I think there are a lot of geniuses around," Mr Hanley added, "but modern education is often too busy keeping people in line."

Those who know the boy say he likes roller skating, cycling and normal 10-year-old boy activities. He often plays pranks on his college professors, Mr Hanley says.

Family friends say his father may be promoting his son in efforts to get him a scholarship to Caltech.

Mr Keizer said: "His father has been teaching the boy that he is superior and it's a very elitist approach. The youngster is bright, but sadly his father has devoted his own life into turning the boy into a genius and I believe he's not a genius."

Israel change  
need for

US cardinal  
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## Official press accused of distorted coverage

## Peking students burn newspapers

Peking (Reuters) — Students at Peking University yesterday burned copies of official newspapers, which they accused of malicious and inaccurate reporting. But they pledged their support for China's paramount leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

Several hundred students shouted and cheered as copies of the Peking Daily, the People's Daily and other papers went up in flames to the sound of firecrackers. Other students looked on from windows or from the top of nearby walls.

The main culprit in the eyes of the students was the Peking Daily. "It has printed malicious and distorted news about our protests," one law student said. "We hate it. Today's action is a symbol of what we think."

He and other students accused the press of portraying students as being against socialism and the Communist Party. The students said the papers were trying to drive a wedge between students and the public.

One student said everyone listened to the Voice of America because it was more objective and truthful in its coverage of student protests than the Chinese media.

In a scathing editorial yesterday, the Peking Daily said claims by students that they supported socialism and the leadership of the Communist Party were false.

"Their aim is to use the fake democracy of capitalism to practise anarchism," the editorial said.

The paper quoted a 1980 speech by Mr Deng in which he said demonstrations needed prior permission and illegal activities and publications were forbidden. Most student protests have not been approved. It was the first time the media have quoted Mr Deng in support of criticism of the students.

The law student said students still believed in and trusted the Government.

"We think Deng could lead us and the whole people toward complete democracy in China," he said. "Our movement is to give democracy a hard push. Finally, the process of democracy should be pushed by our Government."

The official press has reported some of the protests for



A Peking University student setting fire to the Peking Daily, accused of distorting news of the recent protests.

democracy on more than 12 campuses across China in the past month, but has presented students as being misled by troublemakers and has urged them to go back to their books.

Yesterday's burning had no sign of police or university security staff. Many students carried lunch boxes or satchels of books as they watched the black smoke rise above the grounds of the elite college.

Most said there would be no more demonstrations, because of January examinations followed by a month-long holiday over the Chinese New Year.

"The burning was carried out in front of a notice board where students yesterday put up half a dozen new illegal posters, some attacking the Peking Daily. One challenged its editors to a public debate over its coverage and accused the paper of turning the

student protest into a controversy when it was not. A member of the Peking Daily editorial staff declined to comment on the incident.

There was lively debate among the students over the issues raised by their month-long demonstrations.

One said capitalist, bourgeois democracy was not suitable for China. "But what is socialist democracy? That is the main problem. Most people think there is no democracy now."

Another said it was impossible for China to have more than one party. "It is the same all over Asia. Look at Japan, India, South Korea and Taiwan — they have in fact just one party, like China," he said. "The opposition parties do not get power."

"Look at Italy — far too many parties and too many changes in government."

Another said that student demands were for freedom of the press and of publication, and for the people to have more power.

He said there might be more demonstrations, depending on how events developed. "We want the central leadership to give a proper and accurate evaluation of our movement."

An open letter to Mr Deng, put up yesterday at the campus, gave him 10 days to respond to their appeals for democracy before students decide on a "new course of action."

State-run television last night read out excerpts from yesterday's Peking Daily editorial hitting out at the student protests, but left out the parts quoting Mr Deng's 1980 speech. No mention was made of the paper-burning incident. The broadcast also carried comments by three teachers, urging student protesters to

remember that China had made great strides since the Cultural Revolution ended in 1976. The teachers urged students to obey laws and take into account the historical and social peculiarities of China.

The official Peking Review yesterday carried an interview with the Culture Minister, Mr Wang Meng, who said China would continue with political reforms but warned students not to engage in "acute confrontations" with the party leadership.

"Talking big solves no problems," Mr Wang said. "We will unwaveringly carry out the policy of reform, the open policy and the policy of enhancing democracy."

"We cannot afford more chaos in our country, because it would only hamper reforms... instead of promoting them."

Feature, page 12

## Kohl stirs new row with concentration camp jibe at East

From John England, Bonn

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, still in trouble with Moscow over his Gorbachev-Goebbels gaffe, has sparked another row by accusing East Germany of keeping political prisoners in concentration camps.

Herr Kohl made his statement at a rally of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in Dortmund on Sunday. In a speech to mark the opening of the final phase of the campaign for the West German federal election on January 25.

Referring to East-West German relations, he said: "Those who say yes to talks with the leadership in East Berlin should bear in mind that one is not dealing with a freely-elected government. Rather, it is a political regime that, after all, holds more than 2,000 of our countrymen as political prisoners in East Germany, in prisons and concentration camps."

The East German Foreign Ministry yesterday rejected Herr Kohl's charge, while the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Greens in Bonn made sharp attacks on him for "pandering to extreme right-wing voters."

The liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), Herr Kohl's junior coalition partner, also distanced itself from his statement. The East German news agency, ADN, said "responsible authorities" in East Berlin had declared that no West German citizen was in prison in East Germany on political grounds. East German citizens who were in jail were "no countrymen of Kohl".

The only political prisoners in East Germany, ADN added, were persons who had been convicted of Nazi war crimes, the murder of Jewish citizens and crimes against humanity. West Germans who had been convicted of spying for West German secret services were treated in East Germany, "as in other civilized states", not as political prisoners but as criminals.

Similar recent calls from the conservatives for more national pride and less humility because of the Nazi past have led liberals as well as left-wing commentators to accuse them of taking a deliberate swerve to the right to appeal to the arch-conservative vote.

In a cover story titled "The temptation of the right", the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel says the "quiet lurch" to the right will become louder after the election.

Herr Kohl's statement in Dortmund followed a speech by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, in which he called for West Germany "finally to step out of the shadow of the Third Reich".

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As the new row simmered, the Opposition in Bonn made the most of its fresh windfall from the lips of the Chancellor. Herr Johannes Rau, the SPD candidate for his job, said those who wanted to improve relations with East Germany "should not talk the way this Chancellor talks".

Herr Haas-Jochen Vogel, the SPD parliamentary floor leader, went in harder, accusing Herr Kohl of a "whole chain" of such statements which were aimed purely at retaining the 3 to 5 per cent of far-right votes for the CDU.

Herr Heinz Suhr, a Greens MP, said Herr Kohl wanted to stir up emotions in the old right-wing style by "primitive anti-communist agitation". The damage he had caused to East-West German relations was incalculable, he added.

Herr Heiner Gessler, the CDU General Secretary, rejected the SPD's attack on the Chancellor as one "dragged in by its bait" in order to divert attention from the inhuman prison conditions of the politically persecuted in East Germany as well as the rest of the communist sphere of influence. The SPD instead should, like the CDU, make active efforts towards the realization of human rights in communist states.

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## Angolan refugees pour into Zambia

Lusaka — Scores of refugees from Angola are said to have arrived in Zambia in the past two weeks, according to a party official in charge of North Western province (A Correspondent writes).

Mr Ludwig Sondashi confirmed yesterday in Solwezi (approximately 500 miles north-west of Lusaka) that a number of refugees have crossed into Zambia from Angola at three border points in the Zambezi, Kabompo and Mwinilunga districts.

However, the influx has been on the increase since June. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees estimates the number at 20,000.

Altogether, more than 75,000 Angolan refugees are living in two camps in the province.

Most of those who have come into Zambia recently have escaped from the intensifying war between Angolan government forces and Unita rebels.

## Two held in murder case

Nairobi (Reuters) — Ugandan police are questioning two men arrested after Mr Paul Hichman, aged 30, from Worcester, a volunteer aid worker, was shot dead near Kampala on New Year's Eve.

A police spokesman said Mr Hichman was shot in the chest when he tackled a gang of six men trying to steal a Land-Rover at his home at Kabowa, 11 miles south of Kampala.

## State visit

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is paying a state visit to Britain between March 24 and 27, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday. He is the third Saudi Arabian king to visit this country, following King Khalid in 1981 and King Faisal in 1967.

## Abbot's prize

Bangkok (AFP) — The Venerable Kantiyapiwat, of Wat (Temple) Sri Keow in the provincial capital of Ang Thong, a Thai Buddhist abbot who has turned his temple into a home for more than 2,000 orphans and abandoned children, has been awarded the Norwegian Children's Peace Prize.

## Long row

Santiago (Reuters) — Four Americans — Ned Gillette, Jon Turk, Bud Keene and Mark Eickenberger — were moving into position yesterday at the tip of South America in their bid to be the first people to row across the 720-mile-wide Beagle Channel to the Antarctic.

## Talking sense

Fort Worth (AP) — Mrs Laura Bell Young, aged 101, who was knifed and beaten in her home, has returned from hospital and wants to have a talk with the 10-year-old boy accused of the attack "to try to talk some sense into him".

## Bhutto prayer

Islamabad — Pakistan's main opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, prayed yesterday at the graveside of her father, the executed Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, on the 59th anniversary of his birth.

## Forest blaze

Locarno (Reuters) — A weekend fire, which may have been started deliberately, destroyed about 750 acres of forest in the southern Swiss canton of Ticino.

## Elton's throat

Sydney (Reuters) — The rock star Elton John, aged 40, went into St Vincent's Hospital here yesterday for exploratory throat surgery.

## Wall crash

Berlin (AP) — A 19-year-old West Berlin man was killed when the car he was driving crashed into the Berlin Wall.

## Late fines

Belgrade (Reuters) — Yugoslav railway stations responsible for late trains will be fined 2,500 dinars (£3.62p) per minute's delay, as part of a new punctuality drive.

## Christian militia under attack

## Israel changes line on need for Unifil

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel, with the South Lebanon Army militia it sponsors under increasing attack from the Iran-backed Hezbollah (Party of God), has signalled that it has changed its attitude towards the presence of UN troops in the area.

Four more SLA men were killed and two others wounded yesterday by a booby-trapped bomb, believed to have been placed by the Hezbollah near the village of Markaba, just outside the so-called "security zone" Israel has set up inside the Lebanese border. This brings to 14 the number of SLA militants killed in the past week.

The latest attack occurred despite the warnings of Sunday's raid by Israeli helicopter gunships on what were said to be buildings used by the Hezbollah for planning operations.

These raids coincide with the routine tour in the area of Mr Marick Goulding, the UN Assistant General Secretary responsible for the UN Intervention Force in Lebanon (Unifil), to report on whether its mandate should be renewed.

In Jerusalem last weekend, he was told that the Israeli Government considered that Unifil was doing a positive job in difficult circumstances. "We appreciate what Unifil is

doing," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday. This is in marked contrast to the Israeli view ever since Unifil was set up in 1978. Until now, the official line has been that the force is an irrelevance because it is incapable of preventing hostile units infiltrating Israel.

Only last September Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, said he did not want

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, Israel's ultra-orthodox Interior Minister, who is resigning because of a dispute over what constitutes a Jew, said yesterday that Reform Judaism was destroying the Jewish people.

It was "leading the people of Israel towards destruction, desecration and assimilation",

to see UN soldiers dying in Lebanon for the protection of Israel and he would not object if they were sent home provided they were not pulled out under threat of terrorism.

The new line given to Mr Goulding is much more positive. While there is still no suggestion here of allowing Unifil to deploy up to the border, there is growing acceptance that the UN presence is useful and that its removal would be against Israel's interests.

## US cardinal mends diplomatic fences

Jerusalem — Cardinal John O'Connor made his peace with the Israeli Government yesterday before leaving for home in New York at the end of what began as a diplomatically bungled visit (Ian Murray writes).

He was ordered by the Vatican to cancel meetings in the Jerusalem offices of government ministers for fear that these might be interpreted as official recognition by the Roman Catholic church of the disputed capital of the state of Israel, which is still not officially recognized by the church. Israeli leaders in turn insisted they would meet the cardinal in their offices.

But yesterday morning he had breakfast with Mr Shimon Peres in the Foreign Minister's home, for an hour-long discussion of Middle East peace and bilateral issues, such as the plan to build a monastery at the site of Auschwitz concentration camp.

Mr Peres agreed to host the breakfast at home after the

cardinal paid what was officially described as an unofficial visit to President Chaim Herzog the previous evening.

The cardinal had squared the circle by agreeing that the President's office was also his home. Although he went in by a side door marked in Hebrew "President's office", for protocol purposes it was a home visit.

In his officially unofficial meetings the cardinal was able to explain the Vatican's view that it could not recognize Israel until three issues were resolved. These were the Palestinian problem, the internationalization of Jerusalem and the custody of the Holy Places.

As far as the Palestinian question was concerned, the cardinal told Mr Peres that King Hussein of Jordan told him last week that the year ahead would be decisive. He hoped to see the peace process get under way again after the Islamic conference scheduled for the end of this month.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE South Africa

## Samuel Fezile

By Caroline Moorehead

Samuel Fezile is the national president of South Africa's Textile Workers' Industrial Union. On June 12, a few hours before President Botha declared a state of emergency, he was taken away by security police during a raid on his house.

More than six months later he is still in detention, though no reasons have been given for his arrest.

He is one of about 300 trade union leaders and more than 2,500 members detained since the emergency was declared. He is being held under section three of the emergency regulations, which enable the Government to hold anyone indefinitely, without charge or trial.

The detentions, however, are only the most recent actions in South Africa against members of trade unions, who for many years have been harassed, detained without trial and ill-treated during interrogation.

It is not only in South Africa, of course, that trade union leaders have been recent targets of human rights abuses. Over the past year, officials and members of trade unions are known to have been imprisoned in Burkina Faso and Mauritania; tortured in Bangladesh (the landless peasants' union leader, Shamsur Ali, detained in Egypt (37 railway workers, arrested after a rail strike); and executed in Indonesia (Muhammad Munir, a trade union leader, in May 1985).

In South Korea, the former director of the research division of the Catholic Farmers' Association, Mr Kim Chong Sam, serving a 25-year prison sentence for belonging to an anti-state organization, has gone on a hunger strike. He is protesting against ill treatment by guards during a previous hunger strike.

That prediction, by government planners, is presented in a report ominously entitled *Grievous Finland*. As an antidote to the loss of a million people, the planners recommend increased annual quotas for the intake of refugees from the current 100 to 5,000. But even that is too little for some commentators, who would like to see Finland opened to immigrants of all kinds, to the tune of 15,000 to 20,000 a year. Others insist that government incentives to have more children are the only solution.

Finland is only the latest in a recurring series of alarming population forecasts in the Nordic countries, which have always had trouble finding enough people to fill their vast and inhospitable

## Dispute over Coloured minister

## Elections threat to Hendrickse

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The dispute between President Botha of South Africa and his only Coloured (mixed-race) Cabinet minister, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, over the scrapping of the Group Areas Act intensified yesterday.

The Afrikaans-language press highlighted suggestions that, instead of calling an election for whites only, Mr Botha might decide to dissolve both the Coloured and Indian chambers of the tricameral Parliament.

The Johannesburg newspaper *Beeld* considered to be reasonably close to Mr Botha's thinking, said such a move would put Mr Hendrickse on the spot. There was a poll of only about 30 per cent in the Coloured election two years ago in which Mr Hendrickse's Labour Party won 77 of the 80 seats.

The inference was that even fewer Coloured voters would go to the polls a second time and that that would damage Mr Hendrickse's stature more than that of the Government, which claims the existence of the tricameral Parliament proves its willingness to share power with other races, the 18 million black Africans excluded.

Mr Hendrickse threatened at the Labour Party's congress in Port Elizabeth to withdraw the party from Parliament if its demands for scrapping the Act are not met.

He followed that with a dip in the surf at King's Beach, which is legally reserved for whites only, to demonstrate his contempt for other apartheid laws, such as the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act.

He said yesterday: "I enjoyed it, I was in the water for about 20 minutes and it reminded me of my boyhood in Port Elizabeth when we played on the beach with white kids."

"Then we lived completely normal lives. My parents lived in a street where there was a Chinese on one corner and an Indian on another. My father rented a house to a white Afrikaner."

"It all fell apart with the group areas and we, as Coloureds, were forced to move out."

Mr Hendrickse said he would not "run away from his responsibilities" and resign from the Cabinet — he is a minister without portfolio, as is the leader of the Indian House of Delegates, Mr Armichand Rajbansi.

Nor, he added, would he abruptly pull the Labour Party out of Parliament.

The white opposition MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, warned the Government yesterday not to call a Coloured general election merely to hit back at Mr Hendrickse.

She said: "An election would stimulate even more violence than we are already experiencing."

To call an election because of petty anger at being defied is ridiculous when the views of the Coloured community on the Group Areas Act, which is at the centre of the argument between Mr Botha and Mr Hendrickse, are very well known," Mr Botha's office said the President had no further comments to make on Mr Hendrickse's statements.

## Paris goes sour on Australia

Canberra (Reuters) — Australian Foreign Minister officials said yesterday that relations between Canberra and Paris had reached their lowest point in history over the issue of New Caledonian independence.

They said France had suspended ministerial visits last month because of Australian support for independence for France's South Pacific territory.

The officials said that relations between the two countries were at their lowest point and that the suspension issued by the French Foreign Minister, M Jean-Bernard Raimond, in Paris would last "until further notice".

Foreign Ministry officials and the French Embassy indicated that a visit scheduled for later this month by M Gaston Flosse, France's minister in charge of South Pacific problems, was unlikely to go ahead.

A French Embassy source said Paris was disappointed with the leading role Australia had taken in last month's United Nations debate, after which the General Assembly had declared New Caledonia a non-self-governing territory and subject to UN decolonization procedures.

About 20 people were killed in rioting nearly two years ago between indigenous Melanesians campaigning for independence and European settlers.

## NZ sends storm aid to islands

Wellington (Reuters) — New Zealand flew emergency relief workers and supplies to the Cook Islands yesterday after the worst storms in living memory made 1,000 people homeless, wrecked buildings and destroyed crops at the weekend.

The Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said in a statement that engineers and hydrographers would assess damage and restore power supplies brought down by Cyclone Sally, which blew up to 125 miles an hour.

The Cook Islands Government will be initially engaged in assessing the extent of damage and what further help is required," Mr Lange said.

The storms destroyed export crops of tropical fruits, threw up 40 ft waves and destroyed 80 per cent of public buildings in Avarua, capital of the Pacific islands group, which was formerly administered from New Zealand.

The Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, Sir Thomas Davis, described Sally as the worst storm there in living memory. There were no deaths among the population of 20,000.

Yesterday's airlift was carried out by a New Zealand Air Force Hercules transport.

Mr Lange said a second Hercules would leave for the islands today carrying more relief supplies and two post office linemen to help restore communications.

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# Can they pull the plug on Dirty Den?

The BBC electricians' strike could disrupt every type of programme if it continues for much longer. William Greaves looks at the background to the dispute while Bryan Appleyard assesses the danger to the nation's favourite soap, *EastEnders*



The power game: angry BBC electricians demand their 20 per cent

If the BBC electricians' strike can be traced back to another dispute between the Corporation and its scene shifters in the spring of 1984, then two particular practices which came to light at that time are indicative of the mind-boggling complexity of TV labour relations.

So bizarre were the demarcation rules that the light on a lamp post had to be handled by one man and the post by another. While another guideline defined bessen palm trees as scenery and fibre glass palm trees as props.

Ironically, it was the agreement of two trade unions, the Association of Broadcasting Staff and the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kinematograph Employees, to end those particular restrictive practices in return for an approximate 20 per cent basic pay increase for scene shifters which sowed the seeds of grievance which grew into this week's stoppage by 500 electricians.

Until that time the BBC had always entered into pay negotiations with the various unions collectively and never with one craft individually — and it is precisely that 20 per cent increase which is now being demanded by the EETPU, the electricians' union, for its BBC members.

Although the basic wage for the Corporation's electricians of £3 an hour, adding up to about £12,000 a year with overtime and other payments, compares with £4.65 an hour (£22,000) at ITV and £5 an hour with outside contract companies, Mr Harry Hughes, EETPU's chief television nego-

tiator, insists that it is not external but internal disparities which led to the stoppage.

"The BBC rates of pay for our members have always been lower because of the way they have been agreed at joint meetings with other unions and the bureaucratic clumsiness of those meetings which often had fifteen or twenty BBC representatives sitting down around the table," said Mr Hughes yesterday.

"But it was the BBC itself which broke its own rules when it came to a separate deal with the scene shifters and our members have never caught up since."

For its part, the BBC insists it has undertaken to review all aspects of terms of employment of its 5,500 weekly paid staff, of which the electricians are a part, with a promise to improve the proportion of basic pay to the average total, and can not come to a separate agreement with the electricians until the review is complete. "In the coming days the BBC will continue its efforts to convince its staff of the very real benefits of this approach, which could provide major long-term improvements in employment for all weekly paid staff," says deputy director of personnel, Mr Roger Chase. To which Hughes responds that they had almost come to agreement after two years of negotiations when the BBC announced its plans for the overall review and "if it had said that in the first place it would have saved a lot of wasted time."

Although the EETPU have frequently shown a degree of maleability beyond that usually found in archetypal union-

● *EastEnders* is the BBC's showcase soap and three production teams, each comprising a director, production manager, production assistant and assistant floor manager, are permanently at work on it. ● In addition the permanent staff includes the producer's office, the script department and the designer. The programme is also the only BBC show to have its own publicity department. In all, between 30 and 35 people are working full-time on the programme at Elstree Studios. Total staff working on the programme on days when they are shooting is between 60 and 70. ● The BBC is unwilling to divulge specific figures, but the following are the approximate numbers used by Granada for shooting its twice-weekly soap, *Coronation Street*.



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management pay talks, and had already agreed to several productivity concessions, few can deny the BBC's right to a more streamlined relationship between the myriad of skills which go to make up a single television programme.

A scene manager who recently left the BBC to join a firm of outside contractors defined the routine and outlined some of the difficulties which become the daily norm. "First in line come the cleaners who get rid of all the bits and pieces left behind by whoever used the studio before. Then come the scenic painters and the scenic artists. And so the first snag is to decide whether a line on the stage is a work of art or not. For instance, graining the floor to make it look like wood can be done by the painters but the artists insist that it comes into their job."

"Then come the props people, continuity, make-up and costume, special effects — props become special effects, for instance, if a fire has to be lit or if anything involves running water — electricians and, at various times, scaffolders, metal workers, plasterers, and upholsterers. The whole thing becomes a nightmare of demarcation."

The story of the *Playschool* clock has become a BBC legend. Because it lit up, the electricians insisted it was their job to look after it. Props workers claimed it was part of the set decor and came within their province. And the upshot was that the programme's young audience wondered why the clock on the wall had never been known to work.

Such restrictive practices are not, however, peculiar to the BBC. David Graham, executive producer with Diverse Productions, an independent firm of programme makers, recalls a recent story of a Thames TV crew who

were filming in South America. "There were nine in the crew — heaven knows why it took that many — and they needed to travel from one part of Brazil to another. Now, it so happened that they had negotiated a deal whereby they always travelled by air first class. Unfortunately the local air line didn't have a first class section and so the crew refused to travel. In the end they had to be flown out of Brazil and back again to meet their terms."

As the BBC battles to save threatened programmes from the effects of the electricians' stoppage, stormclouds gather from another direction. The Broadcasting and Entertainment Trades Alliance is preparing for a strike ballot of 60 producers, cameramen, librarians and clerks. This second dispute is over disciplinary action taken by the BBC

against some members of the alliance after yet another pay dispute last year and programme planning will be affected if producers are unable to gain access to film archives.

BETA, the biggest union within the Corporation and representing all categories of staff, was formed in 1985 as an amalgamation of the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees and the Entertainment Trades Alliance. As a result of this there are now only four unions in the BBC — BETA, the National Union of Journalists, EETPU and SOGAT '82, representing 30 warehousemen.

Probably also as a result of cutting down on the number of unions in recent years the present strike is only the fourth major dispute in the 1980s — the eight-week 1984 scene shifters' strike being preceded by a five-week

## Top draw under threat

Tomorrow it will become clear whether the electricians' dispute will hit *EastEnders*, the BBC's most successful and most complex programme-making operation. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays are the normal shooting days for the twice-weekly soap but the production team has no idea as yet whether it can go ahead.

The programme is made at Elstree studios on a specially-built set. Episodes are shot an average of six weeks in advance so any impact of the dispute felt tomorrow will not affect the viewer immediately.

But it is the centrepiece of the BBC's output. In two years it has taken over from *Coronation Street* as the highest-rating programme on British television. It has led the corporation's recovery in its ratings battle with ITV. If the plugs are pulled on *EastEnders*, between 15 million and 23 million people will want to know why.

The show's problem with the dispute is compounded by the immense logistical effort involved in keeping a bi-weekly drama series on the road. About half its staff of around 70 people permanently work at Elstree, while the remainder come from the usual roster arrangements at Television Centre. Even during normal working the programme is in production six days a week so there is little leeway within the schedules for catching up.

Electricians' demarcation stoppage in 1982 and an outside broadcasting dispute a year later, which lasted a month and caused sporadic disruption.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of this week's strike is the attitude taken by the EETPU towards its members working for outside contractors. "Although they earn nearly twice as much as their BBC colleagues — and often work side by side with them — we have not ordered them to come out in support," said Mr Hughes yesterday. "We hope they will give support but, as they don't stand to gain anything, it wouldn't be right to insist."

With that kind of spirit on one side and what looks like a genuine bid to find a solution from the employers, the prospects of better weather down at the BBC are looking good.

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### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1148

ACROSS

- Entertains (6)
- Heir confession (3)
- Nile snake (3)
- Protective ring (6)
- Notoriety (6)
- Stead (6)
- Lander killer (5)
- Silk (6,7)
- Practical (5)
- Dense (4)
- Allot (6)
- Encroachment (6)
- Slee spirit (3)
- Hasty took (6)
- Plundered (6)

DOWN

- Native New Zealand (3)
- Pharisees opponents (9)
- Thong shoes (7)
- Expectorates (5)
- Umpire (3)
- Bloodsucking bat (7)
- Gap (7)
- Royal Military Acad. (18)
- Drinking party (5)
- toy (9)
- Goods exchange (5)
- Kitchen tool (7)
- Hostel (3)

SOLUTIONS TO NO 1147

ACROSS: 1 Wretch 5 Fry 8 Inane 9 Lashing 11 Anticlimax 13 Dour 15 Indemnity 18 Huff 19 Euphoria 22 Martin 23 Cider 24 Foot 25 Nonion.

DOWN: 2 Rest 3 Ter 4 Holy Communion 5 Fuse 6 Alimony 7 Vital 10 Gory 12 Fade 14 Rich 15 Inferno 16 Whim 17 Padre 20 Rodeo 21 Pict 23 Cut.

### Keep it safe from winter while you're not around



GOING AWAY for a few days or a longer break? Make sure your home is safe from winter weather while you're away. It could get very cold indeed. These simple precautions can help prevent disastrous damage.

- Leave the central heating system in operation while you're away and keep the temperature control at the normal level. Alternatively, turn off the water at your main water stop tap and drain the hot and cold water system.
- Make sure your water pipes and tanks are well lagged.
- Check that roof tiles, gutters, chimneys and TV aerials are secure.
- Ask someone to visit your home while you're away to check that everything is OK.

Damage by winter weather can run into thousands of pounds. So check now that your household insurance has the cover you need.

Issued by Sun Alliance in the interest of all householders.

**SUN ALLIANCE**  
HOME INSURANCE  
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## The house that Leon built

After 18 years of paper ideas architect Leon Krier has made a traditional dream come true in Florida

After 18 years in the profession, German-born architect Leon Krier is building his first house.

This month the finishing touches will be put to his creation, a classically-inspired wooden house in a new Florida resort. And, after a lifetime of paper schemes, its designer, who lives in Belsize Park, north London, is understandably excited.

"I always said I would never build unless the conditions were right. But this is a dream come true," says Krier of the Florida town, unimaginatively dubbed Sennide, where plastic and all things imitation are banned.

The ultimate perfectionist, Leon Krier never saw his previous ideas — apart from the odd exhibition piece — leave the drawing board. But when the developers of the 80-acre site in northern Florida offered him a building plot in exchange for his advice, he seized the chance.

Modelled on traditional American cities like Charleston and Savannah, the town is built round a market square, complete with campanile, and has strict regulations on everything from materials to the pitch of a roof.

"All I've had for years is you can't do that...," says Krier, a neat, precise man who dresses — as he designs — like someone born out of his century. "But there, whatever I said they took down and acted on. I found it almost embarrassing."

"People think of America as a country with just cars and fast foods. But it's not so."



Master planner with master plan: Leon Krier holds a model of his classic Florida home

Krier's preferred role is that of master planner rather than architect. "Architects," he says dismissively, "are now really site managers, nothing more. All the important decisions are out of their hands."

In the summer he will have the chance to indulge his vision on a global scale when he takes up the directorship of a new research institute in Chicago funded by the giant architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Krier plans to devote his three-year term to environmental problems. His ultimate dream is the establishment of a non-political World Academy of the Environment.

Ironically, all this comes as he is finally beginning to achieve recognition in Britain, the country he adopted more than 18 years ago.

Like many other traditionalists — Quinlan Terry being the most obvious example — Krier had a rough ride as a student in Germany in the 1960s.

"I could do projects in the most immaculate way and they would just be graded zero," he recalls. "My work was called Nazi and fascist. After the war, you could no longer speak of traditional architecture."

Despairing of his future in such a paranoid atmosphere, he sent off some drawings to James Stirling, whose Engineering Faculty building at Leicester he particularly ad-

mired. He was immediately asked to join Stirling in Britain, where he stayed for three years.

"I was working on traditional buildings at the same time as other people in his office were creating things in blue and yellow plastic," he says. "He could run both avenues with equal comfort."

After spells teaching at the Architectural Association and at Princeton, a competition prize gave him the freedom he wanted to go freelance. Since then, apart from an unsuccessful attempt at collaboration on a housing scheme with his older brother Robert, an architect professor in Vienna, he has worked on his own and on paper. His office is an elegant book-lined room furnished with classical columns and statues in the Hampstead flat he took over from James Stirling. Always something of a maverick in the architectural establishment, his outsider status is confirmed by the scheme for London's South Bank which he produced for the architectural magazine *Blueprint*.

Where Richard Rogers favours hi-tech walkways, Leon Krier's plans include cutting the Shell building down to size (literally), and building housing — lots of it.

In the gospel according to Krier, cities will be revitalized only when the traditional delicate balance between public and private, monumental

and practical, is restored.

New recognition for his ideas came after his plans for the National Gallery extension were short-listed. Developer Stuart Lipton was prompted to invite him to construct a "masterplan" for Spitalfields, an ancient medieval parish "badly hurt", as Krier tenderly puts it, by the twin pressures of traffic and rising property values.

His plans involve the abandonment of all kinds of zoning and the rebuilding of the 18th-century pattern of streets and squares. Other schemes for the area, have contained up to 85 per cent offices but Krier favours mixed-use, low-rise development, with offices and housing built around a public square.

Where earlier generations of architects might have put a church, he has included a museum, a hotel and a domed trading hall, in line with his insistence on the importance of public buildings. "It's not ideal — but at least it's not all offices," he says.

"Office developments make a lot of money. They are cheap to build compared with housing and other structures, so the profits and returns are really high. This creates a pressure which is enormous and I think can only be resisted at a political level."

"Developers will say 'if you need public buildings, why not make an office building look like a public building?' But if they want to do that, they need another architect."

Sally Dugan

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## Lessons of Chernobyl

Even a nuclear cloud can acquire a silver lining, the World Wildlife Fund says, if it helps children understand the environment

After the Chernobyl disaster a nine-year-old pupil asked a teacher: "How can I stop worrying about nuclear power?"

The explosion at the Ukraine nuclear power station was an event of global importance whose shadow stole over the classrooms of Britain. But to the research team at the World Studies Teacher Training Centre in York, it was a disaster of remarkably fortuitous timing.

The team had just embarked on Global Impact, a three-year study commissioned by the World Wildlife Fund, to devise a teaching strategy which would improve children's grasp of environmental issues and help them become better-informed. When they heard about Chernobyl, they felt vindicated.

"There is nothing as good as a direct learning experience, however horrific the event that triggered it," says Graham Pike, one of the project team.

The WWF, which has been organizing classroom environment projects for the past five years and will spend \$160,000 on the study, believes analysis of issues such as Chernobyl should be an essential part of every child's education.

Dr David Selby, the project's director, says that present provision for environmental teaching in schools ranges from the excellent to the non-existent. While children are aware of global issues, that awareness is only superficial.

"Environmental issues need to be discussed in a global context with an understanding of social, political and economic factors," he says.

So how would the centre "teach" Chernobyl? Graham Pike says: "I would allow a period in which children could express their feelings without being challenged by the teacher. We would then

try to pick out the issues involved which are wider than nuclear power. This would involve research, talking to parents and science teachers and making approaches to official bodies which could supply the information.

"There is a tremendous amount of individual learning which could be touched off, from what it might mean for our energy policy to our view of the Russian people as people rather than as enemies."

Perception of another current issue, African famine, has also appointed the team. Dr Selby compared the translations of the various country's news at the Live Aid concert in July 1985. He found Britain's to be bland and benign compared with others which were more politically and socially provocative. West Germany, for example, stressed inequality and global imbalances. In the classroom Selby would always put African famine into its wider temporal, political and economic context.

A strikingly simple example of how to project the global perspective to a class came in a pilot study by Brian Hodson, a maths teacher. He compiled a computer programme on 127 developing countries under such headings as gross national product, arms spending and infant mortality. Pupils could then compare how poor countries allocated their resources. The centre intends to market the package for £7.50.

At the end of its first year, the study team will produce a guide to all the relevant material already produced by environment and aid organizations and recommend ways to increase its use in schools. The second stage will be to investigate the extent and quality of environmental teaching and devise a strategy for curriculum change in the 1990s.

Gareth Huw Davies

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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Next week a V & A exhibition will focus on the genius of Irving Penn

## Picture perfect

Some of my best friends are photographers. But none of them is a patch on Irving Penn, whose fashion pictures are as vibrant, lyrical and compelling now as when they were taken, 35 years ago.

Next week an important display of Penn's work will inaugurate the 20th Century Exhibition Gallery at the Victoria & Albert Museum. More than 200 photographs, the majority delicately orchestrated in black and white, will show the range of the long and continuing career of this reclusive photographer, whose sophisticated models in the 1950s, lips pursed on the then-fashionable cigarette, were distilled by the 1970s into a series of enlarged studies of decaying cigarette buns.

Penn's fashion career started with a still-life — a cover he took for *American Vogue* in 1943 with the encouragement of its legendary art editor, Alexander Liberman. Six years later, Liberman told Penn to "buy a dinner jacket and go to Paris to see the new collections". It was his introduction to the orchid blooms of high fashion that he captured so memorably in a series of Parisian silhouettes in 1950.

Penn is a purist and while other photographers — notably the exotic Cecil Beaton or the surreal Man Ray — built elaborate sets or encapsulated a visual story line, an Irving Penn fashion picture is remarkable for its stark simplicity. A dress, an empty studio and a model were his view of communication.

To some extent, all Penn's pictures are still-lives. His photographs of Moroccan or Mexican natives, taken out of their natural habitat into a mobile "studio", record the clothes of a vanishing rural world as though they were

fashion offerings. In some Penn portraits, the clothes speak as loudly as the subject.

The detail is the incidental result of Penn's absolute mastery of studio lighting and of his technical achievements with platinum-palladium prints which make the pictures glow. Penn was ultimately disillusioned by the deteriorating quality of the printed page, according to John Szarkowski, of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, under whose auspices the exhibition reaches the V & A. "I've learned the discipline of not looking at the magazines when they come out because they hurt so much," Penn claimed in 1964.

In 1950, the year of the magical, classical, Paris pictures, Penn had stated a different view: "The modern photographer, having... the urge to communicate widely, is inevitably drawn to the medium which offers him the fullest opportunity. He thus works for publication. He is in fact a journalist. The end product of his efforts is the printed page, not the photographic print. The technical limitations of his medium are not of sensitive photographic materials, but of the reproduction process... He is not surprised and saddened by the published result. He has to a great extent pre-envisioned it."

Those words should be printed on the hearts of all those fashion photographers of our own time who believe that three tungsten spots, two gel filters and a compliant printer are what good fashion pictures are about.

Irving Penn at the 20th Century Exhibition Gallery at the Victoria & Albert Museum from January 14 — March 8

Irving Penn catalogue by John Szarkowski, 156 plates, Museum of Modern Art, £18.95.



Irving Penn's graphic portrait of a veiled lady taken for *American Vogue* in 1950. The bold black and white image is in the V & A exhibition

## PEOPLE

### Coat in the act

Is the grand young Duke of York about to become the latest royal fashion asset? The splendid black coat with its curly astrakhan collar that he wore to church at Sandringham on Sunday was in the stylish tradition of his great-uncle Edward VIII. But the sweeping greatcoat was not from one of our fine military tailors, who all deny dressing the sailor Duke. I finally traced it to the Duchess of York's favourite designer Edina Rosay, who made the Russian-style coat with similar astrakhan trimmings that Fergie wore to the Remembrance Day service. Discreet Edina, daughter of Good Food buff Fergus, will not reveal whose idea it was for the royal pair to have his-and-hers coats or whether they plan to appear in them together. But she admits that Andrew was fitted for his tailor-made wool and cashmere coat with fine curly wool astrakhan on cuffs, collar and pockets.

### Past masters

Just as the new year honours list — including a knighthood for Sir Bernard Ashley, chairman of the ever-expanding Laura Ashley empire — was published I heard that Laura Ashley herself was about to move away from its country gardens to the hot-house blooms of Bloomsbury, and would soon be offering designs originally made in the 1930s by Duncan Grant and Vanessa Bell. In a tribute to two artistic mothers, Laura's son Nick has worked with the Charleston Trust to preserve the early prints and has persuaded Vanessa's son, potter Quentin Bell, to produce ceramics for Laura Ashley.

### Rags tale

Bruce Oldfield, everybody's designer darling, will draw on an impressive circle of famous admirers when he brings out his riches-from-rags life story this spring. The Pan book, written by *The Sunday Times*'s Georgina Howell, contains tributes in words and pictures from Charlotte Rampling, Jean Collins, Anjelica Huston and Lisa Gerdard — but not, I will wager, from his most stunning model, the Princess of Wales.

# HARRODS SALE

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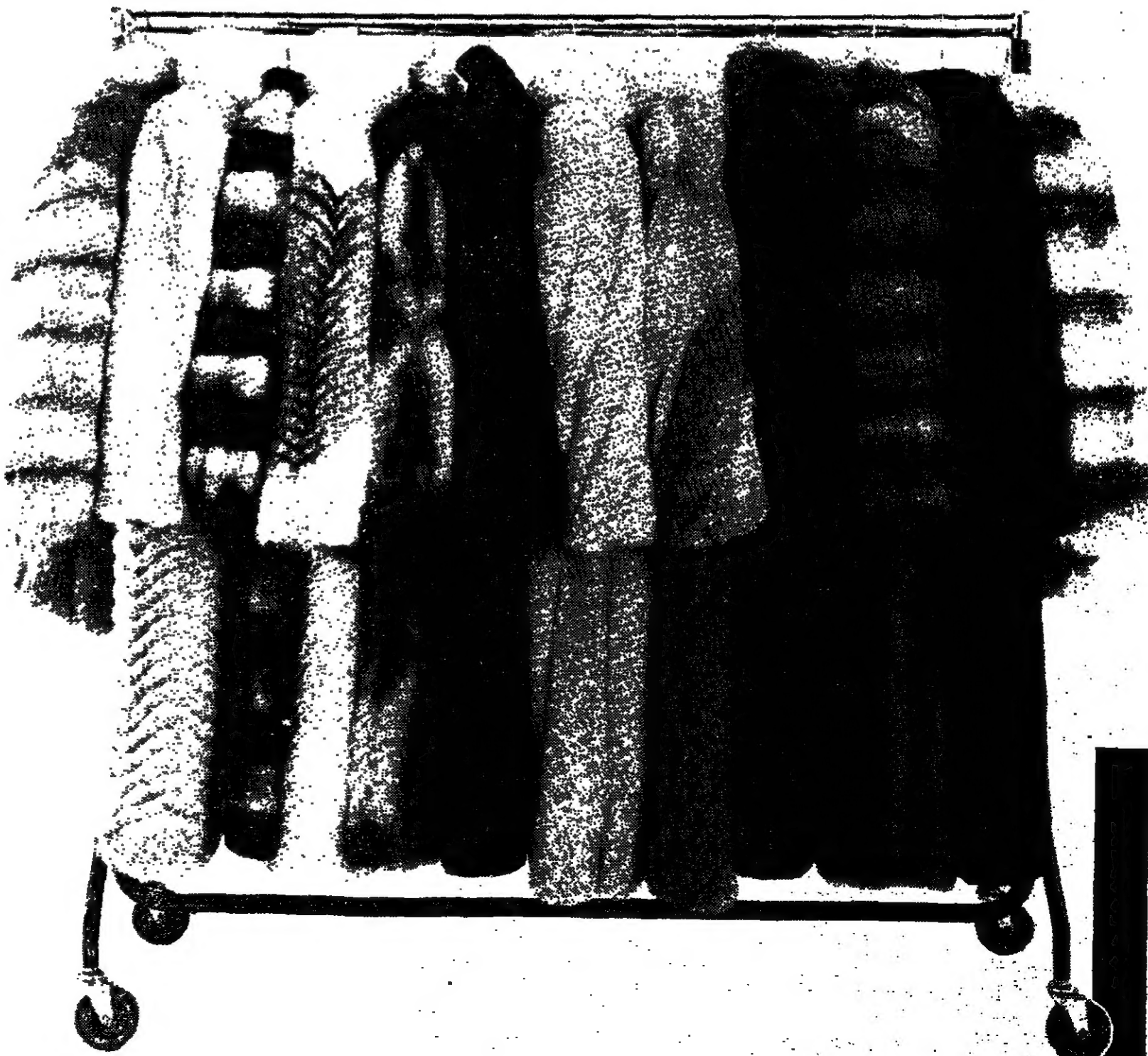
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Sanderson January

SALE

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## FASHION

When the now upwardly-mobile pals met up again for the hols, they got themselves kitted out in warm togs first

## FIVE WRAP UP FOR WINTER



The train pulled into the sleepy Dorset village and four young executives and a dog tumbled out into the crisp winter sunshine. The Famous Five had met up that morning for the start of their winter hols. Julian, Anne, George, Dick and Timmy the dog were ready for their annual adventure. Upwardly-mobile careers in the City, media and publishing now prevent the group from having more than one adventure a year. Their new year holiday means changing out of their tired old business suits and executive woman wardrobes into comfortable country clothes.

Julian and George had met in the West End the week before to invest in some new adventure gear. Julian made a bee-line for his favourite shop, Mulberry Company in Gees Court, where he bought a re-fill for his Mulberry planner diary and then stopped to browse at the menswear shelves. The brightly-coloured Argyle sweaters looked warm, but adventures need to be inconspicuous. Tomboy George spotted a beige corduroy donkey jacket that looked both practical and stylish and persuaded Julian to try it on. He loved the spacious pockets, great for keeping secret messages safe, and rolled back the leather trimmed cuffs to reveal a smart tartan lining.

George beamed at him and held up a pair of green corduroy jodhpurs "They will go perfectly!" she cried excitedly. "I shall be proud to be seen with you!" Julian agreed and also tried on a smart grey rucksack with strong canvas straps. George had spotted a beautiful wicker hamper and was drooling at the thought of all the potted meat sandwiches and lashings of ginger beer they could pack in it. After paying for their new purchases, which all had a 30 per cent discount in the January sale, George and Julian made their way across Oxford Street to Hobbs in South Molton Street. George loved this shop, with its beautifully teamed separates, and dived straight into the sweater section. She tried on several styles, including silk and cotton mix cardigans but finally decided on an oatmeal coloured sweater that reminded her of her old school uniform.

The smiling assistant persuaded her to look at a deep brown corduroy jacket. George loved it because it had, she said, "that lived-in look". George hates the tailored suits she has to wear to her job in Covent Garden and looks forward to weekends when she can pull on her buttermilk cords from Workers for Freedom and throw on a big sloppy sweater. "I wonder if Dick and Anne will have bothered to kit

themselves out for the holiday?" said George ponderously as they hailed a taxi in Bond Street. Dick is renowned for his untidiness and the last thing he would enjoy would be a trip to the shops.

Luckily his sister Anne had bought him a sweater for Christmas. It was a deep plum colour with a green and blue Argyle pattern from the Scotch House and would go perfectly with his moss-green wool trousers. Anne had been shopping for herself in the Scotch House and had bought a pretty Fair Isle sweater with holly red flecks and a brightly patterned collar. She planned to wear it with her long blue riding skirt.

Anne was a pretty girl, with a tiny figure, and she disliked trousers. She preferred skirts even for country adventures. She also bought a pair of red woollen mittens and a plaid scarf to keep her warm during the inevitable nights on desolate moors.

Thus kitted out, Timmy with a new lead and collar, the Famous Five had met to start their journey. "What a colourful bunch we are!" Julian cried delightedly. "I feel as though I'm in the country already."

Anne had bought them all thick wool socks as a new year present. They were warm from head to toe and ready for their most stylish adventure yet.

Left to right, George: brown corduroy jacket, £38.98, oatmeal wool sweater with loose polo neck, £24.99, brown leather jodhpur boots, £40, all in the sale at Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1 and branches. Buttermilk cords, £70 from Workers for Freedom, Lower John Street, W1. Cream and brown checked scarf, £8.50 from The Scotch House, Knightsbridge, SW1 and branches. Yellow knitted riding gloves, wicker picnic hamper with canvas straps, both from Mulberry Company, 11-12 Gees Court, W1.

Dick: plum coloured Argyle sweater, £38; moss green wool trousers, £55; green wool scarf, £8.50, all from the Scotch House, Knightsbridge, SW1 and branches. Thick wool socks £3.75 from Laurence Corner, 62-64 Hampstead Road, NW1. Tan leather lace up shoes, £19.99 from Barretts, 386 Oxford Street, W1.

Julian: corduroy donkey jacket £120 (approx), green corduroy trousers, £50 (approx), both from Mulberry Company, 11-12 Gees Court, W1. Heavy tartan scarf, £15 by Jeff Turner from Blazer, Longacre, WC1. Socks from Laurence Corner, lace-up boots from Barretts (for details, see above).

Anne: Fair Isle patterned sweater, £28.50, red woollen mittens, £4.99, plaid wool scarf, £8.50 all from The Scotch House, Knightsbridge, SW1 and branches. Blue corduroy riding skirt, £70 (approx) from Mulberry Company, 11-12 Gees Court, W1. Brown leather Doctor Martin shoes, £34.99 from Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1 and branches.

Make-up by Ruth Sheldon  
Hair by Mario for Schumi

Photograph by CHRIS DAWES

## Keeping on course at the sales

Keying into the sales demands a computer's memory of fashion dates. You need to know when the designer clothes are marked down, by how much the clothes are reduced, whose sale is about to start and where you will find nothing left after the post-Christmas sales-rush except the lime-green leggings.

The second wave of designer sales starts this week, running alongside the earlier store reductions which still have excellent offers if you know what you want.

Buying forward or buying classics are the only rules that make sense in the bi-annual sales euphoria. An increasing number of people choose to wait for the bargains and this is especially true of designer clothes, which you can mentally select and try on in the hope that they will not be bought in the dying weeks of the year.

The price of Katharine Hamnett's clothes have been halved in her new garage of a shop in Brompton Road, with similar reductions in South Molton Street and Kings Road. That brings a cotton drill woman's jacket and men's sleek mohair trousers both down to £60.

Krizia's collector's item sweaters also have price tags unravelled by half at Gallery 28, Brook Street W1.

Paris couturier Emanuel Ungaro has shipped his wool trouser suits down to £150 in Sloane Street and New Bond Street.

At the Armani Shop (123 New Bond Street), one of Giorgio's signature checked wool jackets from Maui is reduced to £100.



Stripy sweaters at £21.99 with warm leggings at £12.99 both in the sale at Stage, 488 Oxford Street and branches

Yesterday, Joseph waited for a chain reaction to reduced prices on his Chanel send-up lambswool suits — one of the key items in the sale at Sloane Street.

The deliberate mistakes and asymmetric cut that need to characterize all Comme des Garçons clothes made them fashion items, not sale bargains. But you will find the bargains — shirts down to £65 — at their shop at 113 Fulham Road.

For first-footers only are the vast reductions on a few items from Valentino (New Bond Street and Sloane Street), where a £2,000 coat is going, going-gone for a mere £200 and all the classy evening wear is reduced by 40 per cent.

handsome discount when the Gucci sale starts on Saturday. Their wool skirts with leather buckled waists, men's leather jackets and even silk ties are all reduced.

British designers make the news at Lucienne Phillips (89 Knightsbridge SW1), whose sale starts this morning with bargain prices for the incomparable Jean Muir, the witty Jasper Conran and newcomer Alistair Blair, all at 50 per cent off the winter collection.

A shapely Bruce Oldfield jersey dress is now on offer from £100 in the sale at his shop (27 Beauchamp Place SW1) which started yesterday.

The man who captured the essence of English style, Ralph Lauren, (143 New Bond Street W1) is releasing the look at 30 per cent reductions from next Saturday. His winter version of the sarong skirt — a blanket fabric wrap around — will be leading the bargains and his classic chunky sweaters are a good winter investment.

Nicole Farhi's boutique at St Christopher's Place brings the price of her version of the body-skimming sarong to £28 and her pleated silk blouses are floating out of the shop at £62.

You do not have to pay even reduced designer prices to get something out of the sales. Special lines in the stores and specialist boutiques nationwide have bargains for those with an eye for fashion. The incoming looks for this Spring are fuller skirts, striped sweaters and neat jackets. On their way out are anything drastically oversized and the wide Dynasty shoulder-line above a tight, narrow skirt.

A NEW CUSHION IN BLUE AND WHITE

## EHRMAN TAPESTRY

Simple patterns in blue and white are very popular for wallpapers, fabrics and decorations generally at the moment; so we asked Susan Skeen to design a tapestry to go with this look. The result is her lovely, fresh cushion, based on blue and white china patterns, which is so clean and simple that it will go very well with almost any colour scheme.



The design measures 14"x14" and is worked in either half-cross or continental stitch. Enough wool from the Appleton Tapestry range and an instruction leaflet for either stitch are included in the kit, along with the canvas and needle. The canvas, 12 holes to the inch, is printed in full colour in shades of powder and china blue on a white background. The complete kit costs \$19.95 including postage and packing. Use FREEPOST — No stamp needed.

Ehrman Kits Limited, 21-22 Vantage Gate, London, W8 4AA.  
Please allow 3-5 days for delivery. Money back if kit returned unused within 14 days.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### From wig to pen

After a gap of nearly 25 years, Lord Hailsham has begun to write poetry again. He was a prolific poet until the Tory leadership contest in 1963, when the muse appeared to leave him. This Christmas, however, his cards contained a revised version of a poem he composed in the early 1960s, *New Song for the Nativity* contains two new verses; the last speaking particularly to Hailsham's 79 years:

*Victor and Victim, God reigning from Calvary,  
Brother, Creator, Judge Advocate, Friend,  
Lover of sinners, reject me not utterly:  
Divine Son of Mary, save me at the end*

So impressed was Terry Wynn, editor of the Lord Chancellor's department journal, *Your Court*, that he persuaded Hailsham to allow publication in the magazine's latest edition. A photograph of a real life nativity scene, commissioned for the cover, portrays Lord Chancellor's department officer Sonia Edwards with her son Leon. The Lord Chancellor was apparently especially pleased that mother and child are black.

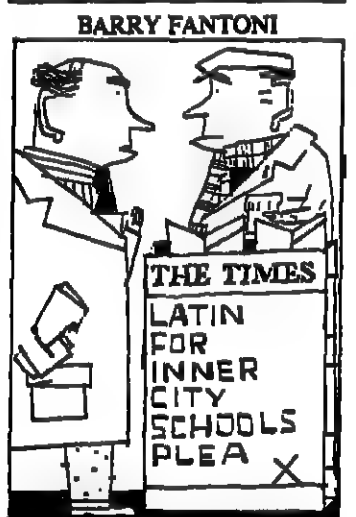
Spanish speakers who complain that the English National Opera's streetwise Carmen posters misspell "libertad" as "liberand" are being told the mistake is deliberate. Designer graffiti, apparently.

### Written off

The British Council's monthly magazine, *British Book News*, has just sacked all 2,000 book reviewers on its files. It is dropping individual book reviews, which used to run to 150 per issue, and has sent off a less-than-tactful duplicated letter telling reviewers — including regulars of 25 years standing — that their services will no longer be required. "We hope you will like the new *British Book News* and will feel able to recommend it to others," the letter concludes cheerily. The magazine's editor, Jennifer Crispwick, tells me that this wording is supposed to be "encouraging and pleasant."

### Gone...

In the most striking renunciation of worldly goods I can recall, Ernst Behrens, the head of Sotheby's in Germany, is to become a monk. After spending part of last summer with a Benedictine order, he has entered the Abbey of Kremsmünster in Austria. Sotheby's yesterday could not identify any other likely candidates for the tonsure among its slick young men. After all, its new chairman, Lord Gwior, joined after quitting the Cabinet — on the grounds that one cannot rub along on a mere £30,000 a year.



Barry Fantoni

What are we running short of — judges or chemists?

### Just the ticket

The Alliance's autumnal defence fiasco really has knocked its self-confidence. The Liberals and SDP originally booked the Royal Albert Hall for their rally, but suffered a loss of nerve after the disastrous Liberal conference. "We thought we would never fill 5,000 seats in the hall so we booked the Barbican," an aide tells me. Now, however, it seems the organizers were too pessimistic. Tickets have been going at such a rate that an overspill hall has been booked where the faithful may watch the razzmatazz on closed circuit TV. Incidentally, the choice of SDP teller personality Bamber Gascoigne to chair the rally should not surprise former Liberal president Alan Watson. Down on Richmond riverside the two live so close that — should some unthinkable split occur — they could throw stones through each other's period windows.

### Twin double

Although listed by the Audit Commission as being close to bankruptcy, Lambeth Council in south London has just announced the creation of eight new full-time jobs. In some cases replacing temporary posts, they will add £90,000 to its full-time wage bill. My favourite among the new posts is Assistant Town Twinning officer (£12,666 p.a.). Clearly one officer is no longer sufficient to handle what has become a growth industry in Lambeth. In recent years its long-standing partnership with Vincennes in France has been supplemented by links with Moskovskiy, a Moscow suburb. Bluefield in Nicaragua and — agreed in a fit of Scargillian passion during the miners' strike — two Kent mining villages.

PHS

# Why Dev must not die

R.W. Johnson argues against the closure of a university department that pays its way — and at the same time helps the world

Even in today's somewhat shell-shocked academic climate the news that the University of East Anglia (UEA) is proposing to shut down its entire undergraduate teaching programme in development studies comes as a stunning surprise. It is difficult to imagine a greater irony resulting from the government's cuts in higher education than the virtual destruction of a department which so successfully exemplifies all the virtues this government preaches. But for me there was a personal shock too. I remember as a young lecturer at UEA nearly twenty years ago the polite disbelief with which we "pure" academics viewed the prospect of a School of Development Studies. The idea was that academics would be hired who would spend a third of their time in hands-on consultancy work in the Third World, returning to teach students about the virtues of this government's policies. But for me there was a personal shock too. I remember as a young lecturer at UEA nearly twenty years ago the polite disbelief with which we "pure" academics viewed the prospect of a School of Development Studies. The idea was that academics would be hired who would spend a third of their time in hands-on consultancy work in the Third World, returning to teach students about the virtues of this government's policies.

Faculty and students alike would thus have to eschew the high ground of moral and political rhetoric which surrounds the study of the Third World like a warm fog in most university departments. Instead, they would have to confront real-world problems of soil erosion, commodity pricing, how to evaluate a road or dam-building project, and so on. Necessarily, such work would have to be interdisciplinary, not only within the social sciences but also across the awful gulf which separates the sciences proper from the social sciences. Economists would have to learn about soil chemistry; agronomists would have to learn about development administration; political scientists would have to learn about cattle rearing and intermediate technology. Everyone, in a word, would have to get their hands dirty.

Those of us who were not in "Dev" (as it was universally known) shuddered. It was all splendid in theory of course — but it sounded horribly "applied", requiring a degree of real world involvement and skills that most academics prided themselves on not possessing. Moreover, the

faculty in this strange department were also expected to sell their skills so successfully to the international market that they would earn sufficient profits to fund a third of their own salaries, pay for all the secretarial and other support such work required, and, on top of that, pay a whopping 45 per cent overhead charge to the university.

Remarkably, it worked. Before long all the international agencies, as well as many developing countries, were beating a path to Dev's door. Its faculty criss-crossed the developing world, setting up irrigation projects, advising on training schemes, writing national economic plans and so forth. The money poured in (in the most recent year Dev earned around £33,000 — well over half what the whole School costs UEA). Over the years it has not only paid hundreds of thousands of pounds in overhead charges to UEA's purse but has also earned profits for the university on top of that. The faculty increased from zero in 1967 to 33 by 1979 and undergraduates from zero to more than 250.

The School accounts for only 6 per cent of UEA's student population — but 15 per cent of its overseas students. Indeed, with its sizeable overseas fee income and consultancy revenues, Dev is now a quite considerable foreign exchange earner. Moreover, last year Dev won an "above average" rating by the UGC for its academic research.

When the cuts era started after 1979, those of us who had followed Dev's phenomenal progress were astonished to hear that the School had been cut far more than other departments at UEA. Faculty numbers were cut by 18 per cent and the undergraduate intake by 30 per cent from its peak. How could a university kill its golden goose like this? How could it single out its most famous department for the biggest cut? It seemed frankly mad. Now, however, comes the news that UEA is

proposing to close down Dev's entire undergraduate programme and cut the faculty by 40-50 per cent. The faculty argues that this will really mean the end of Dev altogether, for it will be simply impossible with such a dramatically reduced range of skills to man the postgraduate programmes or short courses, let alone maintain the School's research reputation or its credibility with the international agencies.

So why is this extraordinary cut proposed? The School's own faculty are frankly cynical. "We're less than five per cent of the university. Politically, it's always easier to cut us than the bigger more traditional disciplines. None of the other UEA departments given 'above average' UGC research ratings is being proposed for similar cuts. Dev is being singled out because we're just not their (the UEA administration's) sort of people. All our students have to have laboratory and computer experience as well as studying the social sciences. To them we're neither fish nor fowl, just a collection of Bob Geldofs. We do everything democratically and we don't wear ties."

None of these are remotely sufficient reasons to shut down the UK's only major development studies undergraduate programme. But it is difficult to go beyond such guesses. The planning document originating from UEA's, planning and resources committee (which exempts the UEA administration itself from all cuts) argues, on the basis of 1984-85 figures, that Dev's unit costs are above average. But the 1985-86 figures — available but mysteriously unused — show Dev's unit costs to be below average. When I phoned the administration I was told the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Michael Thompson) was, unusually, giving up his UEA post to become Birmingham's Vice-Chancellor. He did not want to discuss the proposals publicly.

But, I pointed out, he had been on television to announce them. Well, that was just to emphasize that the proposals were only consultative: letters in the press had suggested that Dev was certain to be cut while actually it was only under discussion.

I went to the TV studios and viewed the video. The word "consultative" did not occur. I checked the letters of protest in the press: they had all appeared after the Vice-Chancellor's broadcast which could not, therefore, have been a response to them. It seems the Vice-Chancellor originally brought forward the proposals because he wanted to push the cuts through before leaving UEA. However, at a UEA Senate meeting on December 17 — which roundly and powerfully condemned the proposals — the Vice-Chancellor asked that there be no vote on the grounds that he did not wish to bind his successor, Dr D. C. Burke. It all seems very odd.

Can the UGC — or the Secretary of State for Education — really stand by and watch a university propose cuts which flout national priorities as well as the UGC's ratings of academic excellence? The UGC — to whom Dev seems certain to appeal over the Vice-Chancellor's head — said such moves would inevitably provoke "discussions" with the university concerned. The new UGC money for "restructuring" (i.e. redundancy and early retirement) would depend on a university producing an academic plan which would then have to be respected. But currently such plans do not exist; the whole argument at UEA is over what the plan is going to contain.

The argument is not over yet though. Clearly, a great deal rests on what the new Vice-Chancellor of UEA — a biotech engineer with commercial experience in a classic "sunrise" industry — makes of his inheritance. More than most, perhaps, the hand-over to Dr Burke's academic management is going to be a transition worth watching.

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The author is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

## Jonathan Mirsky on the behind-the-scenes backlash against student protest

# Deng up against the wall

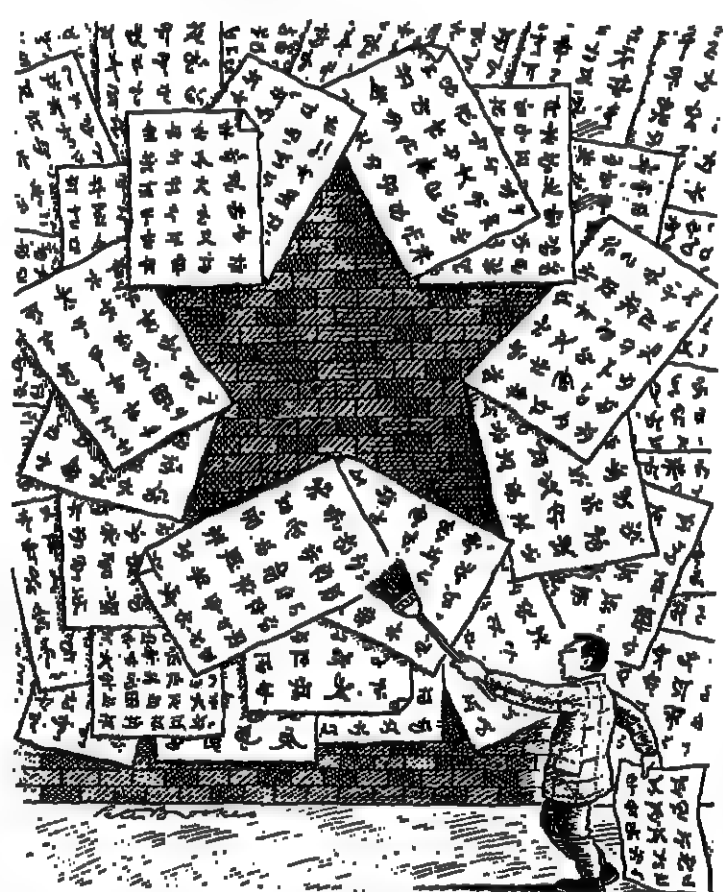
When university students burned the *Peking Daily* yesterday morning they were objecting to what they saw as its distortions of their protests. In a four-page open letter addressed to Deng Xiaoping, posted up on a wall at the university, a fourth-year mathematician, Guo Jichuan, said the paper's reports lent more towards adverse comment than towards fact and had "caused Peking's citizens to oppose students". An adjoining wall poster accused the *Peking Daily* of unfair reporting which "separates students from the masses", while another described the *Peking Daily* as the "tongue of the leftists".

These three posters signalled another step towards a confrontation which Deng is desperate to avoid. His dilemma — how to maintain order and discipline while retaining the support of the intellectuals — will not have been eased by the open letter's direct appeal to him, nor by the associated wall posters. In 1980 it was Deng, enraged by attacks on him and the Communist Party at Peking's Democracy Wall, who made wall posters illegal.

But so far Deng and his allies have remained silent. It is nearly four weeks since the demonstrations began in Hefei — the capital of Anhui province — with a peaceful demand for student participation in provincial elections. The protests spread to at least 12 other cities and culminated in the New Year's march to Peking's Tiananmen Square, where students defied new restrictions on demonstrations. Yet over that time the central authorities have kept their peace.

Deng's adversaries, in contrast, have seized on the chance to link the student protests to the policy of the Open Door to the West, pioneered by Deng. For the Dengists, Western knowledge and investment are vital to China's modernization. Their critics, however, see a miasma of "spiritual pollution" drifting through the open door; while the most infectious and virulent of these pollutants is seen as "bourgeois liberalism/democracy".

Some of Deng's toughest opponents appeared last week at a tea party for traditional story tellers in the Zhongnanhai, the top leaders' sanctuary in a corner of Peking's Forbidden City, where they took turns in attacking Western intellectual subversion. Wang Zhen, one of the vice-chairmen of the party's central advisory commis-



sion, a haven for ex-leaders gently retired by Deng, exhortated those who "advocate national nihilism, debate and negate China... and call for complete Westernization. This is an idea of bourgeois liberalism," he went on, "to which the people and the masses are resolutely opposed."

A fellow party veteran, Bo Yibo, who was active in persuading anti-Japanese student demonstrators in late 1985 to call off their protest, attacked "the sort of talk and deeds that advocate bourgeois liberalism and wholesale Westernization and are tantamount to negating the Socialist system."

"Attacks on the system" is one of the deadliest charges available to Chinese leaders. It is one of the accusations that has been levelled by the *Peking Daily*, the organ of the Communist Party organization and the paper which students burned yesterday morning. The paper had already criticized the demonstrations several times before; on December 29 it ran a hard-hitting editorial which reminded protesters that wall posters were illegal.

"Not a single dignified gov-

ernment in the world allows big character posters to run amok in its country," the paper said, before listing the defects of wall posters during the cultural revolution: "Rumours, slanders, abuses, threats, blackmail, demagoguery, instigation... engulfing dignity, careers, and even lives, and destroying domestic harmony and happiness."

Such wall posters "are no longer protected on the good earth of China," the *Peking Daily* said, and concluded by quoting from article 102 of the Criminal Code which stipulates harsh penalties for those supporting "counter-revolutionary" slogans, leaflets, and other means and inciting the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Socialist system." According to the paper, these posters are already of this nature.

However, the *Peking Daily* has not been alone in its criticism of the students. The *People's Daily* and the more intellectual *Guangming Daily* have begun to take a similar line. So have some of China's best known "liberal" academics. Survivors of the Cul-

tural Revolution such as the aged Fei Xiaotong, China's most famous anthropologist (and a PhD from the London School of Economics) have appealed to the students to remain orderly and use "proper channels" for their complaints.

Proper channels in China means writing to the Communist Party. The students will take seriously the warning from the *People's Daily* and the *Guangming Daily*, and from professors like Fei. For six months, the press and leading academics have been supporting the party's call for "political reform" which includes wider participation in making decisions. Without such allies, the students will have to march alone.

Up to now, the authorities have been more than lenient. Despite the regulations, students have demonstrated without giving the required five days' notice. They have pasted up wall posters, and they have pushed through police barriers. A few have been arrested and quickly released. Almost desperately, the press is naming "a small handful of trouble-makers," or "workers" now in police custody for fomenting riots, charging Taiwan with making trouble, and blaming the Voice of America (but not the BBC) for exaggerating the dimensions of the protest.

The deputy chairman of the Education Commission has observed that certain wall posters have attacked party and state leaders, and "the people will draw their own conclusions." The students, for their part, have appealed personally to Deng, as a wall poster by a final-year mathematician put it, "because there are no other channels of expression left."

But Deng and his allies cannot be seen by their adversaries, who are now well out of the woodwork, to be sacrificing public order to "bourgeois liberalism." Only the Japanese news service, Kyodo, has reported that the Communist Party has now issued a circular to all branches on the subject of student demonstrations. The protest leaders are a "vicious element," the party alleges, and Red Guards who were despatched to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution and now intend to accelerate "the anti-government and anti-party tone of the demonstration." The party has now decided that "the student movement should no longer be ignored or allowed to go free."

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unsmile and Korean. China's new warmth in relations with the US has brought dozens of exchanges with American campuses, and intense competition for places in the best universities. Tuition and living fees can rise suddenly without explanation, leaving the British, on fixed grants, at a distinct disadvantage compared to their wealthier German and North American fellow students.

Now that most universities in Britain which teach Chinese send students to China for a year of the undergraduate course, the idea that anyone wanting to study in China must be a convinced revolutionary has finally been laid to rest. Most British students return from China intrigued but disillusioned, feeling affection for Chinese friends but exasperation at the bureaucracy.

Beth McKillop

The author was an exchange student in Peking from 1975-77.

Digby Anderson

# Baker's recipe for socialism

The activities of the Secretary of State for Education have been widely commented upon recently — especially his determination to impose a pay settlement on teachers and local authorities and his imposition of a state curriculum. Many parents will be relieved that someone has apparently had the energy and will to "sort out" the schools, their protracted disputes and the in-fighting of teachers' unions. Political journalists talk with respect of his political skills; indeed, some are already tipping Mr Baker as an eventual successor to Mrs Thatcher.

There is only one small point to add to all this immensely considered opinion: something which, as far as I know, has not been mentioned but may be of consequence. Mr Baker is a socialist. Whether or not socialists are good or bad is a matter of opinion. That he is one is a matter of fact. He is not a loony left socialist, but then many socialists aren't — or at least have not been. He is a socialist of the old school, favouring the collectivization and centralization of education under the political control of the state.

Some people call schools funded by the taxpayer "state schools". Mr Baker would, no doubt, correct them. Our schools are run not by the state but by local authorities. They are "council schools". Yet even that is not quite right. Mr Baker would be swift to point out that, although run largely by the councils, much of the funding comes from central government in grants to the local authorities. Thus the government spends taxpayers' money without being able to influence or account for that expenditure. If there is concern about homosexual indoctrination, peace studies, low levels of literacy, or teachers disrupting schools in furtherance of their pay claims, there is little, says Mr Baker, that he can currently do.

In fact, the government does already have some substantial controls. It is the Department of Education and Science, for example, which must take the credit or blame for the teachers we have because it is responsible for teacher training. But these and various other responsibilities Mr Baker laments as only "feeble and fugitive powers".

Consequently, he plans to nationalize council schools, giving national politicians power to match their financial liberty. He has already started to set up nationalized technology schools run directly by Westminster politicians and proposes to nationalize the curriculum and have teachers' pay and conditions settled by a national advisory committee which he will appoint. In short, he is pursuing a socialist education policy.

In response, he might reasonably explain that he is nationalizing only so that he may, later, devolve power. Schools will even-

tually be allowed to control more of their budget, for example. Perhaps they might be allowed to fix their own teachers' salaries and conditions of service. He is only a socialist for the time being. In the future, parts of his nationalized framework will — as Marx predicted of his own socialist framework — "wither away".

We shall have to wait and see, but the record of politicians giving up power they have acquired in education is not encouraging. And some might ask why, if his commitment to eventual parent power is as strong as his current commitment to state politicians' power, he has not already produced a scheme for handing back taxes to parents to enable them to buy education and bring the schools to heel with their wallets. That would be a politically irreversible shift of power. After two Conservative administrations mounting the rhetoric of parental choice and power, we still have a situation where parents are coerced into sending their children to, and paying taxes to support, schools with appalling examination results and values on sexuality which those parents find repugnant.

The solution to that is not for some politician to award himself police powers to see into and control every classroom — even the most energetic of politicians will fail — but to help parents to gain access to the schools they want. Most parents do not wish to be involved in the minutiae of curriculum arrangements. They just want the elementary right to get out of bad schools and into good ones. Bureaucrats at the Education Department, far from working hard on the means to implement such a shift in power, have tried to oppose it and those who advocate it. It means, of course, a reduction in their own power. Why should such bureaucrats be given more power, and what chance is there of them giving up that power when Mr Baker decides it is withering time?

But whether his central apparatus will wither is not as crucial as how fast it will wither. Mr Baker is currently a hero of his party and of some parents, and the villain of the opposition. All that will prove to have been misguided if Mr Baker does not get a move on with the dismantling. For if ever an extremist Labour Party does achieve power, and the nationalized framework is still in place, that advisory board will be staffed with very different nominees. The powers Mr Baker has set up to assure literacy and decency in schools will be available to assure whatever the extremists wish, be it homosexual education or anti-racist awareness. Mr Baker's socialism could provide the opportunity for all parents to enjoy the advantages of Brent.

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

## moreover... Miles Kington

# Ne'er doot it, we're closed

I walked into an English branch of the NatWest bank on December 30 last year and said to the cashier: "I am spending Hogmanay in Scotland tomorrow. Can you tell me what days the banks will be closed in Scotland over the New Year?"

"I don't think it'll be any different from England," he said smugly. At least our branches in Scotland won't be closing."

Which only goes to show how little the English still know about the Scots. I have now come back from four or five days in Scotland, and I didn't see a bank open in all that time. Nor did I see a branch of the NatWest, closed or open; the cashier was presumably unaware that the NatWest has as few bases of operation in Scotland as the Tory party. All they have is a reciprocal arrangement with the Bank of Scotland; the arrangement is that while the NatWest stays open in England, the Bank of Scotland stays closed in Scotland.

Another reciprocal arrangement is that any letter posted in Scotland at the New Year will stay in Scotland for the foreseeable future. I arrived in Perth in time for lunch on New Year's Eve. I did, however, arrive in time to post an important letter, as the first letter box I approached had a notice on it reading: "The last collection was made from here at 12.30 pm. The next one will be on January 3." I rushed to the main Perth post office to get my important letter posted. There was a notice on the post box there reading: "Same here, pal."

Scotland does quite firmly close down for the New Year. I had only once before seen Hogmanay in Scotland, and my strongest memory was of the absolute silence that reigns on January 1, which north of the border is known as Ne'er Day. On Ne'er Day even breathing seems to cease. You can go out at 9 am and hear not a car, not a child, not so much as a twig breaking. Even the birds seem to have hibernated on Ne'er Day.

I used to think that Ne'er was a description of the sound made by Scots people when they woke up on January 1, but I am now assured that it is simply a corruption of New Year — at any rate, the name is so well established that it is printed as such in the Scottish edition of the *Radio Times*.

Another well-kept secret tucked away in that magazine is a programme called *Scotch* and

Wry, which goes out on television a bit before midnight on Hogmanay and is watched, as far as I can make out, by the entire population of Scotland. It stars Ricki Fulton in a series of rude, clever, funny and imaginative sketches, with never a kilt or a sprig of white heather in sight.

All the white heather rubbish, the Andy Stewart-state-funeral kind of programme, the Stanley Baxter-in-tom-of-make-up spectacular, is wished on to the English while the Scots keep Ricki Fulton to themselves. Canny folk.

By the time I watched Ricki Fulton I had already been to one good party, and was to go to another two or three before the night was out, so my memories of Hogmanay are about as helpful as the moment when you get the wrong photos back from the chemist.

Later, Ne'er Day dawned bright and early, but I wasn't awake to see it. No shops opened and no trains ran. Later still, when the blood had started running round my body again, I got into conversation with my cousin's young son, who is dead keen on cricket, and asked him if he had been following the Test series in Australia.

"Not really," he said.

"But surely, I mean, isn't it exciting to watch England beat Australia?"

"I can't see why," he said, with all the gravity of ten years. "After all, I have no English blood in me, but I do have some Australian blood."

Once again I had made the mistake of forgetting that the Scots are different from us, and that next to a Scottish victory in sport, the best thing for a Scotsman is an English defeat. My cousin himself, luckily, is too mature for that sort of thing and treats me very nearly as an equal.

"I must tell you," he told me this Hogmanay, "of a very good idea which I had at a recent roup."

"What's a roup?" I said.

"What's a dispendishment sale?"

He looked at me the same way his son had looked at me, handed me a Scottish dictionary and left me to do some research before I could be allowed to engage in further conversation.

(Tomorrow: My cousin's good idea based on a recent roup.)





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## THE AFGHAN QUESTION

The arrival in Kabul yesterday of the Soviet Union's most senior foreign policy team — the foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, and the former ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin — is a visible demonstration that movement may at last be afoot in the Soviet position on Afghanistan. The dispatch of so august a team is also, however, evidence that the Soviet Union's involvement in that country, and thus the fundamental problem, will continue.

On the credit side, the Soviet Union has at last publicly recognized that a Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is undesirable. Moscow has also seen that having its troops engaged in combat abroad is a foreign policy liability.

While the international opprobrium which greeted the invasion seven years ago, especially in the Islamic world, has abated somewhat, Afghanistan can still be held up as an example of the intrinsically aggressive nature of Soviet power. Conversely, a Soviet withdrawal — as the recent highly publicized, but very limited troop withdrawal has shown — can be presented as a token of Moscow's goodwill.

Some of these considerations may underlie the changes made and promised in Afghanistan over the same period. After the removal of Babrak Karmal from the leadership, his successor, Dr. Najib, has stressed the importance of what he calls national reconciliation. Kabul has suddenly become recep-

tive to new ideas. Islam, in particular, is no longer castigated as a hostile and reactionary force.

Private enterprise is tolerated. Even people hitherto regarded exclusively as traitors — those who have supported the mujahidin from abroad and those who participated in earlier governments in Kabul — are being called on to return and participate in the new Afghanistan.

The mistake would be to interpret these hopeful signals as anything more than that. They invite important questions: where have such changes sprung from, and what are they intended to achieve? Should the ceasefire proposal be seen as a recognition that a military solution is impossible, or purely as a propaganda manoeuvre? To what extent has it been necessitated by the introduction into the military reckoning of the new Stinger missiles being supplied to the mujahidin by the United States?

The value of the new missiles to the mujahidin is so far unclear. They are transported via the risky mountain mule route from Pakistan, and only about 100 are known to have reached the guerrillas. Those that have arrived have proved effective, but their use has barely penetrated beyond the immediate area of the border. Their military value has been less than their role as a morale booster.

If the arrival of the Stinger has influenced thinking in Moscow and Kabul about the wisdom of pursuing the guerrilla war in an already devastated country, then it has

been a timely encouragement to the change of policy that was already in evidence in Moscow. Whether that change in policy or the new weapons can have any greater impact, however, depends on two factors: the attitude of Pakistan and the conduct of the guerrilla groups themselves.

Over the past few months Pakistan has appeared more receptive to the idea of an eventual settlement in Afghanistan than before. President Zia has compelling reasons for wanting a solution. The three million or more Afghan refugees in his country are a drain on the economy. They are also an unpopular cause within Pakistan, and disturbances in the North-West frontier region distract resources from nearer to the centre, in Karachi itself.

But the main obstacle to a settlement — in the event that the Soviet Union really did withdraw all its troops — remains the disunity of the mujahidin. For unless enough of them can agree among themselves to bargain terms for a new government of Afghanistan, any pressure they could exert will not be sufficient to prevent a Soviet puppet regime continuing in power in Kabul.

The provision of more Stinger missiles will help them to present a more credible military opposition, but unless they can also present a credible civilian face, their opposition to Soviet influence in Afghanistan is likely to fail. That will mean, in turn, that the value of Kabul regime's ceasefire and Moscow's sincerity in wanting a settlement will remain untested.

## STILL IN THE SHADOWS

Mr Roy Hattersley in an interview at the weekend repeated his promise that a future Labour government would increase rates of tax on high earners to recoup the £3.6 billion by which he says they have benefited under Mrs Thatcher. When challenged to say how he would do this he quickly beat a diplomatic retreat saying it was not practice for either ministers or shadow-ministers to say exactly what they were going to do when they get the chance.

This attitude of "shan't tell" is bad enough in a Chancellor in the run-up to the Budget. In a shadow spokesman it begins to sound slightly ludicrous. If the voters are not to be let in on the secret of what their elected representatives intend to do in their names why should they vote for them? Possibly Mr Hattersley could have got away with this formula if Labour policy in other respects was crystal clear. There is, after all, a strong possibility that if precise details of proposed tax changes are made known in advance, those of the very rich who are able and prepared to do so will take evasive action. They always have done in the past.

But Mr Hattersley is not in that happy position. Labour's policies are far from being so clear-cut that he can afford further ambiguity and evasion.

So far the Conservatives have had too much of the running on Labour's budgetary plans for Mr Hattersley's comfort. The figure of £28 billion pinned on the party's public spending plans by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury Mr John MacGregor has not been decisively shaken off. No doubt some commitments are much firmer than others, but so far there has not been much public indication of how priorities are ranked.

Where Mr Hattersley has been a bit more specific, as for instance in his plans for the first Budget of a Labour Government, there are many unanswered questions still left. The very basis on which the better off have benefited under the present Government is not clear. The proportion of tax paid by higher rate taxpayers has risen since 1979. There is also an unwelcome imprecision about the pledge to keep the general tax regime "more or less" unchanged.

Some of these matters may be sorted out at the shadow cabinet discussions tomorrow

and Thursday at which Labour's spending priorities and its programme for defeating unemployment will be examined. There are welcome signs that the Labour leadership is anxious to reassure the country that its jobs programme amounts to more than simply taking on supernumerary staff to do non-jobs in local government and the nationalised industries.

But the most worrying aspect of Labour's plans is its tendency to view the economy in terms of a series of snapshots rather than a moving picture. Thus money "given away" to the better off is thought of in terms of a discrete sum which can "taken back" with nothing else changing. The economy is not like that. Distributional changes have strong incentive effects.

This, at least, is recognised in the Chancellor's remark in an interview yesterday that there may well be a need to bring down the top rate of income tax further. The contrast between the two approaches could hardly be greater. The greater clarity Mr Hattersley can supply on Labour's tax proposals the more credibility Labour's programme will have.

## RIGHTS OF PASSAGE

The boat people of Vietnam filled the hearts and minds (and headlines) of the world when they first drifted hopelessly into the South China Seas, fleeing from warfare, persecution and despair. They do not do so today, 10 years later, not so much because the Vietnamese government has softened its heart (which it has not), but rather because there are so few countries willing to give them permanent refuge.

The Hong Kong government is anxiously waiting to hear from the Home Office how many (if any) of the approximately 8,000 now living in camps in the colony, will be allowed into Britain this year. The announcement, when it comes, will guide many other countries in their own responses. It is a decision with far-reaching implications. In the 12 months which ended last autumn, this country took 500 and it would be harsh indeed for anyone to argue that the figure this time should be lower.

Should it, however, be higher? The most likely official answer is, no. There is reported to be a particular lack of enthusiasm from Downing Street, which can hardly look on extra immigration as an election-winning issue.

Those advocating generosity should be careful, however, to avoid complacency. In theory it would seem not unrealistic for this country to take all of

them. But those now in Hong Kong represent a little over one-seventieth of the 550,000 boat people who have fled Vietnam since 1976 and a quarter of those who did so in 1986 alone. They are therefore one small part of a continuing, much bigger problem.

It is hard to find any Western democracy with the right combination of space, jobs and money to accommodate any more newcomers easily. Third World immigration of one kind or another has already created problems in most countries including our own — and the settlement of people from Vietnam has often brought local (though not insurmountable) difficulties. It is also possible that less scrupulous governments (Vietnam and Cuba have already set the precedent) will capitalize on the guilty conscience and goodwill of the West to force or encourage their less desirable residents to leave.

That Hong Kong needs help is inarguable. The tidal wave of illegal immigrants from the People's Republic of China continues to flow. More than 11,000 would-be entrants were apprehended in the first nine months of last year — more than in the whole of 1985 — and returned to the Chinese authorities on the border. Many of these were relatives of people living in the colony. What would be the effect if these saw Vietnamese boat

people given jobs and homes and citizenship instead?

Hong Kong has tried to discourage the boat people by placing many of them in closed camps, from which they cannot wander or find work. Even so they keep coming — and to the colony's credit, none has been turned away. More than 60 per cent have been there for more than three years and 17 per cent for more than six. No answer has thus yet been found at a local level, which means that the questions must be taken up afresh by the wider world.

Britain should now be as generous as the Government feels it can be. But it should also take the initiative in promoting a more coherent international approach to this continuing human tragedy. The ultimate answer must lie in Vietnam, which has for too long deprived those it regards as politically suspect of the means to earn a living. But failing a change of heart there, governments should seek a more acceptable long-term strategy for resettling the homeless.

There are refugees too in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Some are victims of war, others of intolerant governments. They all deserve help and understanding. Sorting out the priorities might be too hard even for the major Western nations. But they will certainly not be settled satisfactorily without them.

## Schools manifesto in dispute

From the Principal of Rawlins Community College

Sir, There are some sensible points in *Whose Schools?* A Radical Manifesto (report, December 29), though none of them radical. We all favour higher academic standards. No one with any sense can object to scrutinizing teaching and inspecting the inspectors. We are all against inefficiency, time-wasting bureaucracy and the intrusion into schools of extreme and damaging political ideologies.

When it comes to curriculum, the writers of *Whose Schools?* cause concern. Are they seriously questioning "curriculum reform" and "relevance"? Do they appreciate that the reason for reforming O and A level syllabuses was that they were academically unsatisfactory? Do they realise that their "tried and tested subjects" have been found wanting — by academics, teachers and industrialists?

The subjects exist through uncritical acceptance of past practice for which there exists no satisfactory rationale. Are they happy that schools, including the most prestigious, have produced generations of technological, economic and political "illiterates"?

The curriculum has been reformed in order to make it more relevant to society's needs and the needs of its individual members, who will hopefully contribute more effectively to the task of regenerating our industrial complex, to the invigoration of our political and social institutions, to the development of our academic and cultural life. If the writers of *Whose Schools?* are against curriculum reform and relevance they are, whether they know it or not, against these aims. As teacher, businessman and taxpayer, I don't want my money squandered on irrelevant nonsense.

At this year's Headmasters' Conference, the military historian Correlli Barren, in relating this century to its inadequate educational system, exhorted the assembled heads to drive a stake through the living corpse of Victorian education.

The writers of *Whose Schools?* are exhuming the corpse. If they succeed they will condemn us to certain continuing decline. Yours faithfully, MARK HEWLETT, Principal, Rawlins Community College, Quorn, Leicestershire, December 29.

From the Headmaster of The Skimmers School  
Sir, Many of those concerned for the fortunes of children will be interested in the emerging Conservative policy for education reported on your front page on December 25. It will be ironic if that former Prime Minister who said that grammar schools would disappear over his dead body, now Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, is enabled to see in his lifetime that they survive. For 21 years we have been led

is better served in smaller home-like units, or in the community itself. Our aim is to give each resident, weighing carefully his or her needs, the right to lead an ordinary life by all appropriate means and a right to be treated as an individual.

This poses problems for those of us who have the responsibility of making this happen and we acknowledge the very real anxieties of relatives and many of the public; we must mutually support one another in what I believe is a task of such importance that its success will in the long run be a mirror to the real attitudes of a caring society. Yours faithfully, JOHN D. GRUGGON, Chairman, Tunbridge Wells Health Authority, Sherwood Park, Pembury Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, December 23.

It would be remarkable if all the first-time placements were straightforward successes, but inevitably some are not. Yet of nearly 240 discharges since April, 1983, from Leybourne Grange and her sister hospital, Princess Christian's, only nine residents have had to return for reasons ranging from a placement being in the event unable to meet the resident's needs to a request for a return by the parents. The majority of placements work well and demonstrate that care, time and sensitive assessment of each resident's needs are essential.

On the broader issue of the closure of hospitals like Leybourne Grange, it has long been national policy that the quality of life for the mentally handicapped, however well they are cared for in the large hospitals,

From the Venerable F.C. Carpenter  
Sir, Mr John Biffen (report, December 22) has urged the churches, as those "who seek to be the moral guardians and leaders", to make their voices known and effective in "persuading the changes that can somehow stabilize a terrifying situation" produced by the spread of Aids.

Mr Biffen is a reasonable, gently-spoken politician who, alone among leading Conservative MPs, recognised a year ago that *Faith in the City* had points worth noting and publicly said so.

When such a politician honestly calls for help, Christians must not merely look for reasons to deny it. What Mr Biffen may have in mind is the prophetic, rather than the moralistic, part of the churches' work. That includes denouncing sin and recalling people to right ways in obedience to God's will.

The third difficulty is this: the

by pundits who believe that they can improve both education and society by taking to extremes one positive theory. For the next generation, progress may depend upon a willingness to draw from any available source, irrespective of the ideologies of educationists or politicians, whatever practice has proved helpful: thus it may be possible to preserve child-centred learning, especially for beginners, and discovery methods in moderation for those who can benefit.

During this same period it has been unfashionable to stress that reorganization was initiated, in Circular 10/65, by a call for a comprehensive system, not for an unrelieved series of comprehensive schools. Meanwhile, it has been part of the strength of the independent sector that there has been a steady agreement that a wide variety of provision is essential, in order to cater for all abilities and aptitudes, provided that the ideal of achievement is not abandoned.

The new initiative offers the possibility, however difficult for local authorities to administer, that each area should have a range of schools of different types and characteristics, so that in each the total system is broad enough to accommodate the variety of children's needs.

Yours sincerely, G. W. TAYLOR, Headmaster, The Skimmers School, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, December 30.

From Professor Conrad Russell  
Sir, Reading Roger Scruton in today's edition (December 30), I react with a steadily growing anger against those Conservatives who, having belatedly realized that there is something wrong in the state of education, react with a most un-Burkean determination to destroy those institutional continuities which still remain to us.

In supporters of a Government which has so persistently starved the educational system of funds this seems to be an example of what J. S. Mill called "the inability of the unanalytic mind to recognize its own handiwork". It is particularly sad that the point should need making to an employee of Birkbeck College.

It is not necessarily the case that everything wrong with the educational system is the result of shortage of money, but it is the case that until the effects of shortage of money have been isolated by cure we will have very little idea what is the result of shortage of money and what is not.

In particular, it is not possible at present to distinguish between the effects of comprehensivization and the effects of budget cutting. Meanwhile, Conservative proposals for "reform" in education invite the response: *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. Yours faithfully, CONRAD RUSSELL, 43 Searle Road, NW6, December 30.

Reform of honours

From Mr Francis Dickinson  
Sir, Mr Griggs suggests (December 27) that as the Order of the British Empire is now out of date, due to the contraction of the Empire, and is largely awarded for services at home, it should be replaced by the extension of the spheres of influence and award of the Orders of the Bath and of St Michael and St George. In fact, the Order has done as he suggests — it has changed its function according to circumstances, widening its role to reward a larger range of services than any other Order. The Order of the Bath, many centuries older, is so called be-

cause of the original ritual of bathing impurities away before admission to the Order, while that of St Michael and St George was founded in 1818 with a view to rewarding the services of the inhabitants of the Ionian Isles.

To recommend on historical grounds that either would be a suitable replacement for an already flexible Order of the British Empire seems contradictory and is neither constructive nor necessary.

Yours faithfully, FRANCIS DICKINSON (Orders and Medals Research Society, Member No 3278), 39 Lady Somerset Road, NW5, December 27.

Gospel is about forgiveness, grace and newness of life. And it is hard to combine calls to moral rectitude with this pastoral appeal.

Still, we must try. The Roman Catholic bishops have been blamed for taking a hard line, when all we were supposed to need was education in safe sex. The Church of England has been blamed for saying that chastity, like honesty, is the best policy. I doubt whether many lives have been changed in Earls Court by either sets of utterances; but we have to go on, unfashionably speaking of a more excellent way, and painfully trying to discover what it is ourselves, in matters sexual, financial, social and political, simply because of its rightness rather than its current expediency.

Yours faithfully, F. C. CARPENTER, Gilston, Mount Pleasant, Stopford, Salisbury, Wiltshire, December 22.

## East End poor — then and now

From the Reverend Paul E. Regan and others

Sir, Your paper carried a letter, dated Christmas Eve, 1859, from a clergyman in West Ham. He wrote about the poverty of his parishioners. He was concerned about poor drains, ill health and unemployment.

Today we write as clergymen working in the London borough of Newham, which includes West Ham. We are profoundly concerned that after so many years, and much progress, Newham is today the second poorest local government area in England. Unemployment is touching 20 per cent. A very high proportion of people here depend on benefit payments. At least 16,000 private homes are in a state of disrepair. Council tower blocks, like Ronan Point, are now being pulled down. 120 others are under scrutiny.

We agree with your correspondent of 1859. People here "are not thieves, nor beggars, but simply poor in consequence of non-employment". There is surely something seriously wrong with an economic system which traps people in an area like West Ham and prevents genuine change.

In 1859 the docks were being created. Now that the docks have closed, an airport is being built by the London Dockland Development Corporation. The wealth created by the docks never came to this area. We question whether any wealth created by the new development will benefit the people of this area.

What is not a matter of question is that Newham Council has been deprived of millions of pounds in rate support grant in recent years. We understand that the contribution which our Government proposes to assist the second most deprived area in England is to rate-cap us.

Nobody in the right mind wants high rates, but how else are we to pay for the education of our children, provide social services for the elderly and disabled and repair the housing stock?

To quote your 1859 correspondent, "At this holy season, when we are so touchingly reminded of Him who though He was rich yet for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be made rich... I beseech the affluent in England to consider the righteous claims of my poor..."

May we wish your readers a happy new year. PAUL E. REGAN, TONY HOLDEN, STEPHEN LOWE, RON SMITH, COLIN MARCHANT, MAURICE PAUL, MARTIN WALLACE, 368 Central Park Road, East Ham, E6, December 29.

## An early election?

From Mr James Callaghan, MP for Cardiff South and Penarth (Labour)

Sir, May I correct two statements by your Political Editor in his article headed "Early election call by voters" (January 5). My memoirs, which will shortly be published, will show that I did not encourage expectations of an election in October, 1978 and then wait until 1979. Nor was there any serious reaction.

On the contrary, according to the opinion polls, after I made the announcement that there would be no election in 1978 the standing of the Government actually improved.

The Government's decline later in the winter was the result of the excesses of a number of strikers who displayed an arrogant and unfeeling attitude towards the public in pursuit of their pay claims. This produced an understandable revulsion by the electorate which I shared and the whole of the trades union movement has paid heavily for this since 1979. Yours etc, JAMES CALLAGHAN, House of Commons, SW1.

found the Burmese soldiers laying down their arms. There were about 2,000 of them. The soldiers who held the Ava forts formed part of Theban's regularly disciplined army... A large proportion of the men were armed with Martini rifles, the barrels and mechanism of which were of English manufacture, the stocks having been made at Mandalay. The men were in high spirits at not having been compelled to fight, and seemed only to be anxious to be allowed to go to their homes at once. I strolled along the banks among the Burmese soldiers in company with Colonel Laughton, the chief commissariat officer with the force. We were received with perfect civility. Colonel Laughton is a man of great stature, and his unusual height attracted much attention among the Burmese soldiers, and as we walked along numbers of them came and stood alongside of him and called their comrades' attention to the difference in their stature and that of Colonel Laughton. After a time, and when I was alone, I came on a body of about 200 Burmese soldiers who were preparing to march to the fort to lay down their arms. These men saw me using my binoculars, and a number of them came forward and asked me, by signs, to be allowed to look through them. I permitted them to do so, and they seemed greatly amused...

To recommend on historical grounds that either would be a suitable replacement for an already flexible Order of the British Empire seems contradictory and is neither constructive nor necessary.

Yours faithfully, FRANCIS DICKINSON (Orders and Medals Research Society, Member No 3278), 39 Lady Somerset Road, NW5, December 27.

Gospel is about forgiveness, grace and newness of life. And it is hard to combine calls to moral rectitude with this pastoral appeal.

Still, we must try. The Roman Catholic bishops have been blamed for taking a hard line, when all we were supposed to need was education in safe sex. The Church of England has been blamed for saying that chastity, like honesty, is the best policy. I doubt whether many lives have been changed in Earls Court by either sets of utterances; but we have to go on, unfashionably speaking of a more excellent way, and painfully trying to discover what it is ourselves, in matters sexual, financial, social and political, simply because of its rightness rather than its current expediency.

Yours faithfully, F. C. CARPENTER, Gilston, Mount Pleasant, Stopford, Salisbury, Wiltshire, December 22.

## ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 6 1886

The surrender of Mandalay led to the annexation of Upper Burma and to the end of the third Burmese war. The expedition had been deemed necessary because of the misrule of King Thebaung, whom The Times described as a "sanguinary tyrant".

## THE CAPTURE OF Mandalay

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MANDALAY, Dec. 1.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were about 30 miles from Ava, and as we entered a wide reach of the river, some five miles in length, a boat, which glittered very brilliantly in the sun, was perceived in the far distance. In a few minutes it was ascertained to be a Royal barge carrying a flag of truce, and in a short time it came alongside General Prendergast's flagship. This Royal barge was a narrow boat of great length with an elevated stern, and pulling 22 oars on each side. It was glided through-out and profusely ornamented. In the stern a Burmese national flag, made of cloth of gold, was flying. In the bow of the boat, on a sort of small platform, sat two white-robed Burmese Ministers, under golden umbrellas, and near them three clerks or assistants. The Burmese Ministers announced that they had come as Envoys under a flag of truce, and brought a letter from the Mandalay Government. The Burmese Envoys were at once informed that no negotiations could take place except on the basis that the King should unconditionally surrender... The Burmese Envoys when informed of General Prendergast's decision became very depressed, and they urgently pleaded that some time should be given to the King to consider the terms. General Prendergast was inexorable on this point, and as he ascertained that the telegraph was open to Mandalay he insisted on the Burmese reply being delivered to him by 4 o'clock next morning. When the Burmese Envoys learned of this, they asked to have their barge towed up the river by a Burmese steamer which had brought them down, and was then anchored close to our line of ships. General Prendergast refused to allow this, and the steamer was captured. She had a large number of soldiers on board and carried eight light guns. A good deal of discussion ensued on board the flagship as to whether this steamer was not protected by the flag of truce. Subsequent events, however, made the question one of little importance.

When the leading ships had arrived within 2,500 yards of the forts and were about to open fire the barge with the Envoys appeared, flying a flag of truce, and within a few minutes it was known that the Burmese had accepted all General Prendergast's demands and surrendered unconditionally... The Burmese had held the forts and stockades and awaited an attack at close quarters, they would certainly have inflicted great loss on us before they could have been driven out. It is, perhaps, as well that they did not resist. The first of the forts on the eastern bank at Ava was by far the strongest Burmese fort. It is a square redoubt of considerable size, surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. The 2d and 3d Brigades were ordered to attack this position, and according to the orders issued by Colonel Bengough, Chief of General Prendergast's Staff, these brigades, under Generals Norman and White, would have advanced along a line which was quite unobstructed and passed for a considerable distance through a large pond, or rather small lake, some 10ft deep.

At length we landed and found the Burmese soldiers laying down their arms. There were about 2,000 of them. The soldiers who held the Ava forts formed part of Theban's regularly disciplined army... A large proportion of the men were armed with Martini rifles, the barrels and mechanism of which were of English manufacture, the stocks having been made at Mandalay. The men were in high spirits at not having been compelled to fight, and seemed only to be anxious to be allowed to go to their homes at once. I strolled along the banks among the Burmese soldiers in company with Colonel Laughton, the chief commissariat officer with the force. We were received with perfect civility. Colonel Laughton is a man of great stature, and his unusual height attracted much attention among the Burmese soldiers, and as we walked along numbers of them came and stood alongside of him and called their comrades' attention to the difference in their stature and that of Colonel Laughton. After a time, and when I was alone, I came on a body of about 200 Burmese soldiers who were preparing to march to the fort to lay down their arms. These men saw me using my binoculars, and a number of them came forward and asked me, by signs, to be allowed to look through them. I permitted them to do so, and they seemed greatly amused...

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## COURT AND SOCIAL

### SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen has invited King Fahd, of Saudi Arabia, to pay a state visit to the United Kingdom from March 24 to 27. Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will preside at the presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall on March 11.

### Birthdays today

Major K.G. Adams, 67; Lord Ralford of Burslem, 60; Sir Ashley Bramall, 71; Major-General Sir Hamish Campbell, 82; Sir Robert Clark, 63; Mr John Croft, 64; General Sir Martin Farndale, 58; Mr Barry John, 42; Mr P.J. Kavanagh, 56; Lord Plowden, 80; Miss Sylvia Sims, 53; Mr William Sims, 67; Mr J.P. Sowden, 70; Sir Cecil Stafford-King-Harman, 92; Sir Andrew Urquhart, 69; Sir Ernest Woodroffe, 75.

### Appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Richard Stanley Barnett to be HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, in succession to Sir Lawrence Byford who will retire in March.

### Luncheon

Coal Industry Society. Dr Wolfgang Seidel was the principal speaker at a luncheon of the Coal Industry Society held at the Park Lane Hotel yesterday. Mr Stephen Brewis was in the chair and Mr A.W. Ramsay also spoke.

### Receptions

HM Government. Mr Ian Lang, Minister for Industry and Home Affairs, was host yesterday at a reception held at Edinburgh Castle for the Japanese business community in Scotland.

Hertford Society. Mr Derek Conran, chairman, and members of the Committee of the Hertford Society held a reception at Lincoln's Inn yesterday to mark the twenty fifth anniversary of the society. Sir Nicholas Henderson, president, Mr A.S. Ashton and Mr W.S. Atkinson, vice-presidents, attended. Sir Geoffrey Warnock, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and Baroness Warnock and Viscountess Tontypandy were the guests of the society.



### Killer takes theology

William McCurrie (above), aged 28, a convicted Ulster Volunteer Force murderer who served almost 10 years in the Maze prison, has been accepted by Queen's University, Belfast as a theology student. He was convicted in 1976 of killing a fellow member of the proscribed UVF. At 17, he was one of the youngest prisoners ever admitted to the Maze. Released on licence last year, he is studying theology at the Irish Baptist College at Knock in suburban Belfast, and at Queen's, where he attends two lectures a week. Mr McCurrie said: "The murder is something I have to live with every day of my life. I had already come to terms with it before I became a Christian, and had realized long before that nothing justifies the taking of human life".

## Forthcoming marriages

The Earl of Macclesfield and Miss C.A. Bunting. The engagement is announced between David, only son of the Duke of Fife and the Hon Lady Worsley, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Martin Bunting.

Mr J.P. Atkins and Miss J.M. Farnell. The engagement is announced between John Philip, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R.J. Atkins, of Pulborough, Sussex, and Jill Maria, youngest daughter of Mrs V. Farnell, of Croydon, Surrey.

Mr E.J.A. Barton and Miss V.C.D. Petty. The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Brigadier E.G. Barton, CBE, and Mrs Barton, of Oxford, Surrey, and Vanessa, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs R.E. Petty, of Taunton, Somerset.

Mr K.R. Beck and Miss J.L. Cook. The engagement is announced between Kenneth, only son of Mrs J. Beck, of Ealing, and Mr K. Beck, of Keighley, Yorkshire, and Melanie, second daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Cook, of Welwyn Garden City.

Mr T.G.C. Berridge and Miss F.J. Waters. The engagement is announced between Toby, youngest son of Mr R.G.M. Berridge, of Exmouth, Devon, and Mrs R.A. Hitchcock, of Hawkeston, Suffolk, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R.J. Waters, of Poole, Dorset.

Dr S.L. Bari and Miss W.L. Hayes. The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs K. Bari, of Churley, Lancashire, and Wendy, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs A. Hayes, of Farnham, Hampshire, Surrey.

Mr A.M. Carmichael and Miss E.J. Eastham. The engagement is announced between Alexander Morrison, only son of Mr and Mrs Alexander C. Carmichael, of The Os, Islay, and Kathryn Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John F. Eastham, of Claverton, Bath.

Mr M.P. Cornall and Miss M.A. Verney. The engagement is announced between Marc Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. Cornall, of Canterbury, Kent, and Mary Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C.M. Verney, of South Molton, Devon.

Mr J.A. Elliot and Miss S.L. Clarke. The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Elliot, of Barnstable, Devon, and Sara, daughter of Mr and Mrs Vincent Clarke, of Broad Town, Wiltshire.

Mr M. Everett and Miss S. Bragg. The engagement is announced between Mart, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Everett, of Epsom, Surrey, and Sara, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Edward Bragg, of Petworth, West Sussex.

Mr C.J. Farrar-Bell and Miss S. Wilson. The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs M.C. Farrar-Bell, of Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Canon and Mrs A.M.J. Wilson, of Preston, Rutland.

Mr H.E.C. Godman and Miss S.A. Williams. The engagement is announced between Hugh, elder son of Mr and Mrs Desmond Godman, of Great Rissington Manor, Gloucestershire, and Sally, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Williams, of Portland Lodge, Old Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Mr A.E. Howell and Miss R.A. Brand. The engagement is announced between Adrian, only son of Mr and Mrs K.F. Howell, of Bickley, Kent, and Rachel, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Brand, of Cyncoed, Cardiff.

Mr M.R. Jennings and Miss J.M. Davis. The engagement is announced between Martin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C.R. Jennings, of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R.B. Dakin, of Cambridge.

Mr I.T.C. Kempton and Miss B.J. Fife. The engagement is announced between Toby, youngest son of Mr Justice and Mrs M.E.I. Kempton, of Hong Kong, and Beverly, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A.H. Fife, of Heath, Cardiff.

Mr R.J. Kiddle and Miss R.M. Hardman. The engagement is announced between John, son of the Rev Peter Kiddle and Mrs Kiddle, of Worthing, Sussex, and Rachel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P.L. Hardman, of Woking, Surrey.

The Rev C.R. Lansdale and Miss L.M. Grace. The engagement is announced between Charles Roderick, only son of the late Major R.S. Lansdale, RM, of Estancia, South Africa, and the late Mrs R.H. Lansdale, of Plymouth, Devon, and Linda May, youngest daughter of the late Mr J. Grace and Mrs M. Buck, of London, SE6.

Mr M.D.P. Lewis and Miss C.T. Hezard. The engagement is announced between Martin, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander B.L. Lewis, RN, and Mrs Lewis, of Patience Close, Stevenage, Hampshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D.H.A. Bennett, of Copston Manor, Faversham, Kent.

Mr S.D. McCulloch and Miss P.A. Birtwistle. The engagement is announced between Stewart, elder son of Mr and Mrs Thomas McCulloch and of Mrs Anne Palmer Johns, of Gresty, Wirral, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Birtwistle, of Lower Heswall, Wirral.

Mr A.J.W. McNulty and Miss J.P. Mayles. The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Captain and Mrs J.P. McNulty, of Worcester Park, Surrey, and Walmer, Kent, and Jane, elder daughter of Colonel E.W.P. Mayles, of Canterbury, and Mrs P. McConnell, of Shottesmoor, Kent.

Mr M.A.B. Moss and Miss C.J. Phillips. The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr Reginald Moore, of London, W12, and of Mrs Harry Saxby, of Ryne Intrinsca, Sherborne, Dorset, and Louisa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Phillips, of Penrhely, Croy, Hereford.

Dr J.P. O'Dwyer and Dr J.A. Pateman. The engagement is announced between Joe, son of Professor and Mrs E. O'Dwyer, of Galway, Republic of Ireland, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.G. Pateman, of Midhurst, West Sussex.

Mr G.P. Sanders and Miss Z.C. Bates. The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey F. Sanders, of Wareham, Dorset, and Zena, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin C. Bates, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

Mr J.M. Sinclair and Dr F.M. Williams. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Dr and Mrs J.A. Raper, of Bredon, Worcestershire, and Penelope, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs V.L. Williams, of Bromley, Kent.

Mr C.E.C. Sykes and Miss A.C. Matthey. The engagement is announced between Edmund, eldest son of Mr John Sykes, of Bickton Manor, Farnborough, Hampshire, and Mrs A.C. Matthey, of Bromley, Kent.

Mr C.E.C. Sykes and Miss A.C. Matthey. The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Tennant, of Brighthelm, Brighton, and Mrs D.F. Thompson, of 80 Church Road, Wimbledon.

Mr J.J. Thompson and Miss K. Wallerstein. The engagement is announced between Jeremy, second son of Mr and Mrs J.J. Thompson, of Adel, Leeds, and Katharina, second daughter of Dr W.K.S. Wallerstein, of Vancouver, Canada, and Ms A. Deichgraber, of Königstein, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr M.G. Turner and Miss C.S. Bullock. The engagement is announced between Mark George, son of Mr and Mrs J.F. Turner, of Kendal, Cumbria, and Caroline Sophie, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs G.H. Bullock, of Twickenham, formerly of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire.

Mr J.L. Zorab and Miss A.G. Skinner. The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J.L. Zorab, of Goldenhill, Cheshire, and Georgina, daughter of Mrs David Skinner, and the late Mr D.Q. Skinner, of Heron Court, Hawkhurst.

## OBITUARY

### MR DONALD FLEMING

#### Canadian who was first chairman of OECD

The Hon. Donald Fleming, PC (Canada), QC (Ontario), astute and competent Canadian politician, who represented his country with distinction on the world stage, died on New Year's Eve. He was 81.

Donald Methuen Fleming was born at Galt, Ontario, on May 23, 1905, the son of a schoolteacher. He was raised in a strict home, was accustomed to hard work, and engaged in sports including wrestling.

He was educated at Toronto University, where he was an outstanding student, winning three academic medals and six scholarships. He then studied law at Osgoode Hall Law School, graduating in 1928 with further honours.

That year he was called to the Bar, and practised with a Toronto law firm. When he was 21 he began to assist Conservative candidates in election campaigns. In 1937 he was elected to the Toronto board of education, and the following year to the city council.

But in 1945 he abandoned municipal politics, when he was elected to the Federal Parliament as Progressive Conservative MP for Eglinton.

He took silk in 1954, but after the Conservative victory of 1957, when he was appointed Minister of Finance and

Receiver-General, he devoted himself still more to politics. He held both posts until 1962 when he was made Attorney-General.

In 1956, during a debate on controversial gas pipeline legislation, he was suspended for the remainder of the day's sitting of the Commons for challenging a ruling by the Speaker. Because of his respect for parliamentary institutions, he called the incident his darkest hour.

In 1960, during the so-called "Dillon" meeting in Paris, when the foundations of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development were being discussed, Fleming played an important part in reconciling the United States, Britain and the Common Market countries. The following year he was elected first chairman of OECD, and was re-elected to the post in 1962.

He spoke critically of Britain's possible entry of the Common Market, which he saw as a threat to the interests of the Commonwealth. A visit to London in 1961, when he met Macmillan and Sandys (Commonwealth Relations Secretary), did nothing to assuage his fears. The Canadian Government, he declared, was being kept in the dark.

He retired from public life in 1963 and made his home in the Bahamas. He published a

number of books, including *Negligence, Waters and Water Courses, Street Railways and Malicious Prosecutions*.

Fleming was a combative politician, with the gift of indignation. He gave an impression of vigour, and in government was a tireless debater, ever ready to engage in hard exchanges with opponents. As Finance Minister he was careful in spending taxpayers' money, an approach which did the government no harm.

While some colleagues found him inflexible and humourless, his companions on the golf course and tennis court found him congenial.

He was proud of his ancestry, which he claimed, was Irish, Scottish, French (in which language he was reasonably fluent) and English. For many years he was a respected voice of Canada in international affairs.

He regarded religion as the vital factor in his life. He was an elder and Sunday School superintendent at Bloor Street United Church in Toronto. For 20 years he was head of a Bible club for businessmen, which met weekly for reading and study. He was a voracious reader, and in his university days, warned his companions against drinking.

He married, in 1933, Alice Mildred Watson. She survives him with their daughter and two sons.

### SIR IAN MACLENNAN

Sir Ian Macleennan, KCMG, diplomat, died on Christmas Day. He was 77.

Ian Morrison Ross Macleennan was born in Glasgow on October 30, 1909. The family moved to Hull and he was educated there at Hyndersley College, from which he won a classical scholarship to Worcester College, Oxford.

Here again his task was to build up a new office, to establish the closest possible relations with Nkrumah and his associates, and to help British interests adjust to the new Ghana.

He stayed in Ghana until 1960, when he was appointed Ambassador in Dublin. In those days, before the latest Ulster emergency began, there was not a serious security problem, and he was able to enjoy to the full the country's many social and sporting amenities.

In 1964 he was transferred across the world to New Zealand. The bonds of history, which in Dublin created friendship, in New Zealand cemented close friendship, though the prospect of British entry into the Common Market led to much discussion between the two governments. He remained there until his retirement in 1969.

To all his posts, but particularly to the four in which he served as head of mission, Macleennan brought a finely

turned mind and a meticulous attention to detail.

His hair had turned silver at an early age, adding an air of gravitas, but thereafter his appearance did not change with advancing years. Until his last, brief illness he remained a good golfer and tennis player.

But his principal joy was in long-distance running. In England, he was an active member of the Thames Hare and Hounds. Overseas, he was a frequent participant in runs, often anonymously.

In retirement he acquired new interests, pre-eminently among which was archaeology. He took, with exceptional honours, an extra-mural diploma in the subject at the University of London; and then set to work to put into practice what he had learnt.

Systematic as always, he catalogued Roman names on inscriptions and pottery at the Museum of London, thus laying a basis for research by others. He also did archaeological work in Italy, a country for which he developed a strong affection.

He was, for ten years, on the General Advisory Council of the IBA, for several of these as chairman. He was also for many years a prison visitor.

He married, in 1936, Margherita (Peggy) Jarratt, who survives him with their son and daughter.

### HEATHER ANGEL

Heather Angel, British-born actress who became a Hollywood star in the 1930s, has died at Santa Barbara, California. She was 77.

A player of delicate charm, her best part was as the eighteenth century heroine of the romantic fantasy, *Berkeley Square*, opposite Leslie Howard, in which she affected a striking blonde wig.

Other notable films were *The Informer*, John Ford's Oscar-winning story of betrayal during the Irish troubles, and *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, a Dickens adaptation.

She was born at Oxford on February 9, 1909, daughter of a chemist, who, who died heroically trying to save people in the Silvertown munitions factory explosion in January 1917.

She was educated at Wycliffe Abbey, trained for the stage in London, and made her first professional appearance at the Old Vic when she was 17. Her film debut was in *City of Souls* in 1930 and after other British pictures, including *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, she went to Hollywood.

Her first American film was John Ford's *Pilgrimage* in 1933, and for five years she was a leading actress with the Fox studio. When Fox signed another actress from the British cinema, Madeline Carroll, Heather Angel's contract was not renewed.

After this her career declined, though she was in several Bulldog Drummond pictures and had supporting roles in the 1940 version of *Pride and Prejudice* and two Hitchcock films, *Suspicion* and *Lifeboat*. She was the voice of Mrs Darling in the 1953 Disney cartoon of *Peter Pan*, and on television she played the housekeeper in *Peyton Place*.

In 1970 she was present when her third husband, the film director Robert B. Sin, was stabbed to death by an intruder at their home in California. Her previous marriages, to the actors Henry Wilcoxon and Ralph Forbes, were dissolved.

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### Clifton College

Lent Term at Clifton College begins today. A.T. Ray (School House) is head of school and D.A.S. MacLaren (Watson's House) second head of school. Tests and interviews for sixth form entrance scholarships for boys and girls will be held on Saturday, February 21. The closing date for applications is January 31. Commencement by the Bishop of Bristol will be on Sunday, March 1. A performance of Verdi's *Requiem* will be given at the Colston Hall on Tuesday, March 24. French production of *Les Precieuses Ridicules* by Moliere and *La Vie en Rose* by Armand Salacrou will be performed on March 17 and 18. Exeat is from February 15 to 18 (inclusive) and the term ends on March 27. The O.C. reunion, for those born between 1949 and 1955, will be held on May 9 and 10.

### Friern Barnet Grammar School

Spring Term starts today. Marco Corradi continues as senior prefect. Mr Robert Gordon joins the academic staff. The entrance examination for boys wishing to join the school at age eleven in September 1987 is on January 9. The house cross-country finals will be run on March 25 at the Dale Green Road sports ground. Term ends at noon on March 27.

### Kent College Canterbury

Term starts today at Kent College and ends on Friday, April 3. Sarah Hens and Christopher Molloy continue as head girl and head boy. Vickie Brie and Rupert Ticehurst are captains of hockey. The entrance examination takes place on Thursday, February 5. Academic scholarships and music scholarships are available for boarders and day pupils, together with fee-paying places. Twelve assisted places are also available and bursaries are offered for children in boarding need. The Messiah will be performed in the Cathedral on Friday, March 6. The Old Canterburyans' hockey reunion and evening service are on Sunday, March 29.

### St Dunstan's College

Lent Term at St Dunstan's College begins today and ends on Friday, March 27, exeat being from February 21 to 25. Matthew Smith is head of school. Productions by the dramatic society of *The Government Inspector* will be on March 5 and 6, and the preparatory department's production of *Spicelodge* will be on March 24 and 25. The entrance and scholarship examinations will take place on Tuesday, February 3.

The Cambridge Diet should not be taken as a sole source of nutrition for a continuous period exceeding four weeks. Directions for usage beyond this point are given in the Instruction Booklet.

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## هكذا من الأصل



Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1322.8 (+2.6)  
FT-SE 100  
1680.0 (-1.1)  
Bargains  
34376 (19640)  
USM (Datastream)  
131.48 (+0.33)

## THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.4730 (-0.0190)  
W German mark  
2.8422 (-0.0157)  
Trade-weighted  
68.8 (-0.7)

Metal Box  
in £9.3m  
expansion

Metal Box, the packaging group, is paying £9.3 million for Rudco Industries, a US cheque printing business. The move is a further step in the British company's aim to expand its security printing operations in the US.

Rudco operates in the north eastern states of the US and last year earned a small profit of £134,000 on turnover of £26 million. The company's profitability was adversely affected by the cost of re-equipping its plants.

In the present year earnings are expected to rise to about £600,000. Better results are expected once Rudco is merged with the group's existing cheque printing offshoot, Clarke Checks Inc.

£7m US buy  
for Fisons

Fisons, the pharmaceutical and scientific instrument group, has bought J&W Scientific Inc in California for \$10.4 million (£7 million).

J&W manufactures capillary columns which are used in high resolution gas chromatography. Its sales last year were \$7.5 million.

## Exco chief

Mr Richard Lacy, one of the founding directors of Exco International, the company brokering company, has become chairman following Exco's £670 million takeover by the financial services group British and Commonwealth Holdings. He also becomes a director of B&C.

## Brent buy

Brent Chemicals International will today announce that it is buying the American J&S Laboratories Inc, which manufactures chemicals for the printed circuit board industry. It will pay \$2.9 million (£2 million) initially plus another \$2.2 million over the next seven years.

Times, page 19

## TV takeover

Central Independent Television has acquired the film animation company, Filmfair, for £1.5 million in its first corporate acquisition. It has also acquired a 22 per cent interest in Starstream, which operates a cable and satellite television service.

## Profits record

The consumer finance group, First National Finance Corporation has announced record profits. Pretax profits jumped 65 per cent to £26.4 million and the dividend was more than doubled from 2.8p net to 6.35p net.

Times, page 19

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## Ansbacher letter to Saunders revealed

Guinness share  
row deepens

By Lawrence Lever

The controversy over the 2.15 million shares in Guinness currently sitting in a nominee account of Henry Ansbacher, the chairman of Guinness, intensified yesterday when Henry Ansbacher alleged that Guinness itself was the beneficial owner of those shares.

The row has generated allegations that Guinness has illegally purchased its own shares — an allegation that Guinness denies. If Ansbacher's version is correct it would give further strength to the allegations.

It emerged yesterday that Mr Richard Fenella, the chief executive of Henry Ansbacher, wrote to Mr Ernest Saunders, the chairman of Guinness, on December 10 last year — nine days after the Department of Trade enquiry was announced.

In his letter to Mr Saunders, Mr Fenella stated that the sum of £7.6 million received by Ansbacher from Guinness "had been immediately applied in the payment for the 2.15 million shares". An Ansbacher spokesman said

that "immediately" meant the middle of May. Mr Fenella's letter states also that "2.15 million shares in Guinness were still held in Down Nominees and we would be grateful for the nomination of beneficial ownership."

At the same time a spokesman for Ansbacher yesterday denied reports published in *The Times* on Monday that the money sent by Guinness was frozen in a deposit account. "The money from Guinness was used to purchase the 2.15 million shares in the middle of May," he said.

However letters signed by an official at Henry Ansbacher and sent to Guinness appear to contradict this version. A letter dated May 6 last year on Henry Ansbacher notepaper and addressed to Guinness reads: "We have received the payment of £7.6 million which will be held on interest free deposit until May 19."

A subsequent letter from Ansbacher to Guinness, dated May 19, said that Ansbacher would extend the deposit period until June 9. Sources close to Guinness claimed yesterday that the

£7.6 million was still in Guinness's account at the time the Government investigation into Guinness was announced. The sources said that interest accruing on the account had been rolled over on a monthly basis.

Ansbacher's explanation for the contradictory versions was that the letters stating that the money was held on deposit had been dictated by Morgan Grenfell to clerks at Henry Ansbacher. The spokesman added that the letters had not been seen or signed by Mr Fenella.

However he added that "he did not know" whether Lord Spens, the Ansbacher managing director, who originally authorized the purchase, had ever seen the letters. He said also that Lord Spens was not available for comment.

And neither Guinness or Morgan Grenfell would comment.

It emerged that Guinness and Morgan Grenfell say that they intended the £7.6 million as a deposit. It was sent to Ansbacher on the understanding that so long as Ansbacher held it, they would not place the Down Nominees shares on the market.

Reserves boost  
as pound slips

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose by an underlying \$96 million last month. But the announcement failed to save the pound from a sharp reversal of its recent rise.

The reserves stood at \$21,923 billion (£14,780 billion) at the end of December, compared with \$22,006 billion at the end of November. After allowing for official repayments and borrowing, an actual fall of \$83 million turned into an underlying rise of \$96 million. This followed an underlying rise of \$35 million in November, preceded by large falls in the reserves in September and October, as the Bank of England exported the pound.

The pound fell yesterday by 1.9 cents to \$1.4730. The sterling index dropped by 0.7 to 68.8 as the pound lost ground against most currencies. Against the mark, sterling fell by nearly 2 pfennigs to DM2.8422.

The pound's fall came as a result of a poorer showing for the Government in a weekend opinion poll and support for the dollar by the German Bundesbank.

The Bundesbank stepped in to support the dollar when it dipped below DM1.92 yesterday, although dealers described the size of the intervention as modest.

However, the threat of intervention could buoy the dollar and switch currency market pressure in sterling's direction. January has been a nervous time for sterling in recent years. Mr Stephen Lewis, head of economic research at Phillips & Drew, said: "We could be seeing the beginnings of the January sterling crisis."

Meanwhile, France announced another rise in interest rates in support of the franc, lifting its seven-day repurchase rate from 8.25 to 8.75 per cent.

Record US budget  
faces tough battle

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan yesterday introduced a record \$1 trillion (\$1,000 billion or \$680 billion) 1988 budget in Congress which has already been declared dead on arrival by key Democratic leaders determined to write their own fiscal blueprint for America.

The President's new budget contains familiar Reagan themes, placing heavy emphasis on the privatization of government services, increased user fees for federal programmes, a continued defence build-up, steep cuts in Medicare and other social services, and above all, no new taxes.

Altogether, the new budget

envisages savings of \$42.4 billion through \$18.7 billion in domestic spending cuts, \$1.3 billion in interest savings, and \$22.4 billion in new revenues from user fees and asset sales.

If enacted, these would result in a sharply reduced deficit of \$107.8 billion which meets the \$108 billion target of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget law for fiscal 1988.

In his opening statement, Mr Reagan said deficit reductions without new taxes were a key objective of his new budget for the fiscal year beginning in October. At the same time, Mr Reagan said he was determined not to sacrifice his defence build-up.

Mercantile House, the financial services group, announced yesterday that it may be the subject of bid offers, as an investor bought 14.9 per cent of the company.

The shares were purchased at 370p each, 23 per cent above the market price, forcing up Mercantile's shares by more than 80p to 379p.

The buyer is Crowax, a Canadian financial services, health care and high technology group. An executive of the company telephoned Mr John Barkshire, Mercantile's chairman, yesterday informing him of the purchase. The executive said that Crowax would be

making a statement of its intentions towards Mercantile this morning.

After the sharp price rise, Mercantile issued a brief statement saying that in the light of the movement "the chairman has learned that one or more offers may be in contemplation for the share capital of the company." The group insisted that it had so far received no formal bid offers but expected an approach.

Although warned by a L&C this morning that a client was buying shares, Mercantile said it had no prior knowledge of the purchase. Mercantile's announcement caused confusion and disquiet in the stock

market where participants wondered why the company had not made public the existence of possible bid offers at an earlier stage. Some investors had already sold shares on the back of the price rise before the announcement was made.

Mercantile House has emerged since the late 1970s under the chairmanship of Mr John Barkshire as one of the City's most diversified financial services groups. City analysts believe that the company is worth between 450p and 550p a share, well above the present market level.

Its main businesses include

money broking, stock broking, gilt-edged market making and fund management. It has become the subject of intense bid speculation since the Bank of England scrapped the O'Brien rules preventing banks from owning money brokers. Its shares have also performed weakly.

The group's pretax profits for the year to April 30, 1986 rose 44 per cent to £75.4 million. But there have been doubts about the profitability of its gilt-edged market making operation since the start of the new gilt market last October in which few primary dealers are expected to make much money.

John Manning



Director in demand: in his office at Sugar Quay, Tate &amp; Lyle's Neil Shaw, now on the board of S&amp;N

Bredero  
rejects  
Slough bid

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Bredero Properties, the property company which is the subject of a £29.5 million cash bid from Slough Estates, Britain's biggest industrial developer, is selling its shareholders not to accept the offer which closes next Wednesday.

Slough's bid was triggered automatically by its purchase of the 49.5 per cent stake held by Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero, Bredero Properties' Dutch parent company.

Slough now has more than 50 per cent of Bredero. Its offer price of 145p a share is equal to the price at which Bredero was offered to the market last May. It was oversubscribed 53 times.

The Bredero board is telling shareholders not to accept the Slough Estate's offer as it does not adequately reflect the company's prospects. These include a new development site in the South-east for a £25 million retail scheme.

Slough says it wants to maintain Bredero's stock market listing and that it will hold its stake as a long-term investment which gives it exposure to the retail sector.

Bredero's plans for a £95 million office development in the centre of Hammersmith, west London, were excluded from the flotation forecasts of pretax profits of £2.8 million for the year ending December 31.

The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham is trying to block Bredero's attempts to develop the site with London Regional Transport, which will benefit from a new public transport interchange

Independent voices in  
Britain's boardrooms

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Politicians are difficult to place and women are usually ignored by the chairman, but there is a strong demand for top class directors with main board experience at large British companies.

This is the experience of the Promotion of Non-Executive Directors (PRO NED) established in 1982 to help recruit strong, independent non-executive directors for British industry, and which has just placed its 200th candidate.

Mr Neil Shaw, aged 57, chairman and chief executive of Tate & Lyle, this month takes up his post as a non-executive of Scottish & Newcastle, eight months after S&N approached PRO NED for assistance in finding a suitable appointee.

He says: "You do it because you are willing to spend the time and the effort involved in the responsibility. I expect to get to know the business, to assess the people running it and to make sure the decisions approved by the board have been properly researched."

PRO NED was started by the Bank of England, the Confederation of British Industry and the Stock Exchange after a spate of companies found themselves in financial difficulties. The hope was that independent non-executive directors would reduce the number of businesses running into trouble.

These days PRO NED boasts a list of about 1,000 suitable candidates, each individual undergoes careful vet-

ting procedures. About half of those placed so far fall into the 45 to 55 year old chairman, chief executive or high level public company director category.

The others, who tend to volunteer their services, may be retired, self-employed, or with consultancy experience, who probably have more time available and are sought by smaller companies who are looking for more guidance.

Although non-executive directors are now paid between \$6,000 and £15,000 a year, PRO NED is not impressed by those who will be dependent on their fees. Indeed, in the case of those non-executives who hold down full-time jobs, about two-thirds have to hand over any fee to their employers.

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The Scheme has three options. Regular Saving enables you to save regular

amounts each month for investment in Saints shares (minimum amount £25 per month). Dividend Reinvestment lets Saints Shareholders reinvest their dividends or those of any other public company in Saints shares.

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Regular Saving will smooth out these extremes. But please note, share prices can go down as well as up. Saints also pays out quarterly dividends so that investors can see the fruits of their investment more swiftly.

Of course we do not offer all the tax advantages of a PEP but for most investors capital gains on savings fall below the Capital Gains Tax threshold of £6,300 per annum.

In addition, although you pay income tax on Saints dividends, you are of course receiving dividends on 100p worth of assets after much lower management charges.

If you would like to know more about The Saints Savings Scheme, or The Saints Personal Pension Plan, return the completed coupon to us today.

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## Dramatic new twist in battle for H &amp; WT

## Fairfax joins the fray

By Richard Lander

The struggle between Mr Rupert Murdoch and Mr Robert Holmes & Court for control of Herald and Weekly Times, Australia's largest media empire, took a dramatic turn yesterday with the intervention of Mr John Fairfax, the country's third television and newspaper force.

Mr Fairfax, whose publications include the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Age of Melbourne* and *The Spectator* in London, appeared to tilt the balance further towards Mr Holmes & Court by announcing a A\$59.0 million (£41.36 million) bid for Queensland Press, publishers of three Brisbane-based newspapers. H&WT owns 48.3 per cent of Queensland but, more crucially, Queensland owns a strategic 24 per cent stake in H&WT.

However it seems that the last big carve-up of the Australia

print and electronic media still has some way to go before being resolved.

The bid from Fairfax is conditional on Queensland accepting the cash offer for H&WT made by J N Taylor, Mr Holmes & Court's subsidiary.

Mr Greg Gardiner, general manager of Fairfax, said that Mr Holmes & Court had agreed already to another condition of the bid which was that the terms of the Taylor bid would allow H&WT to accept his offer. The Queensland board plans to consider the approach either late this week or early next week.

The H&WT board has already given its backing to Mr Holmes & Court's bid which offers A\$513.50 cash with paper alternatives to value H&WT at A\$52.1 billion (£355 million). Mr Murdoch has offered A\$512 cash with

the alternative of convertible paper in his master company News Corporation, parent company of the group which publishes *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun* and *News of the World*.

The share prices of both H&WT and Queensland both rose to stand 30c above their offer prices on the stock market yesterday amid speculation that Mr Murdoch may raise his offer for H&WT or even enter the battle for Queensland.

Mr Gardiner told a press conference that the Queensland bid was the best way of preserving three major media groups in Australia rather than allowing News Corporation to dominate the market. He said that Fairfax had stepped in to thwart earlier bids by News Corporation in 1979 and by Mr Holmes & Court in 1982.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	1852.82 (+25.31)*
Dow Jones	1852.82 (+25.31)*
Tokyo	18820.55 (+119.28)
Nikkei Dow	18820.55 (+119.28)
Hong Kong	2532.40 (+12.34)
Hang Seng	2532.40 (+12.34)
Amsterdam	278.4 (+1.5)
Paris	1503.2 (+16.4)
Frankfurt	2036.5 (+19.1)
Commerzbank	2036.5 (+19.1)
Braunfels	4088.28 (+60.07)
General	385.1 (+8.1)
Paris CAC	385.1 (+8.1)
Zurich	574.0 (+11.1)
London: FT A	1322.8 (+2.6)
London: FT B	1680.0 (-1.1)
FT 30 Share	1322.8 (+2.6)

Closing prices Page 21

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	11%
3-month interbank	11% 11/16%
3-month Treasury bills	10 1/2 - 10 3/4%
US: Prime Rate	7 1/4%
Federal Funds	5 5/8 - 5 5/4%
3-month Treasury bills	10 1/2 - 10 1/4%

## CURRENCIES

London	New York
£ \$1.4730	\$ £1.4735
£ DM2.8422	DM £2.8422
£ Sfr2.2080	Sfr £2.2080
£ FF4.4051	FF £4.4051
£ Yen236.25	Yen £236.25
£ Index 108.8	Index 108.8
ECU £0.79033	ECU £0.79033

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER		
Kellogg Inds.	350p	(+27p)
Braintwaite	185p	(+10p)
Tyack Turner	175p	(+9p)
Avon Rubber	330p	(+15p)
Sage	540p	(+11p)
Brent Walker	220p	(+10p)
Southern Stadium	290p	(+12p)
New London	34p	(+9p)
Blue Arrow	405p	(+15p)
Union Discount	680p	(+20p)
FNFC	217p	(+14p)
General Accident	310p	(+11p)
Morgan Grenfell	374p	(+11p)
Mercantile House	360p	(+8p)
MAI	445p	(+7p)

## FALLS

Pikington Bros.	634p (-24p)
Matthew Brown	550p (-7p)
Early's of Wilney	150p (-12p)
Barclays Bank	503p (-12p)
Hammerson 'A'	450p (-15p)

Prices are as at 4pm

## GOLD

London: Pm	\$398.95
Close	\$399.00 (\$271.00)
New York	\$399.00 (\$271.00)
Comex	\$400.10-400.60*

## NORTH SEA OIL

Event (Feb.)	pm \$18.05 (\$18.15)
Denmark latest trading price	







# Blue chips fall as good start by Wall St fails to lift spirits

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Yesterday was one of the most difficult days in the fund managers' calendar — when most of them had to work themselves back to work after the long Christmas holiday. The banks of computerized dealing desks, which had been silent over the past couple of weeks, should have once again been humming with buying and selling orders. But, instead, most of them opted for the "softly, softly" approach as the third and final leg of the long three-week account got underway.

Once again, turnover remained at low ebb with New Year "tips" holding centre stage and generating what little turnover there was.

Last week's confidence, stemming from the Government's showing in the polls, evaporated after its lead was cut to just 1 per cent following the MORI poll commissioned by *The Sunday Times*. Even another strong opening on Wall Street following the recent year-end tax selling failed to inject new life into a tired-looking equity market.

Some sharp falls among blue chips did little to help shrug off the lethargy and succeeded in taking their toll of the various indices. Grand Metropolitan fell 6p to 451p, after 449p, and Unilever 20p

to £21.70. There were also losses in Barclays Bank and Hamam.

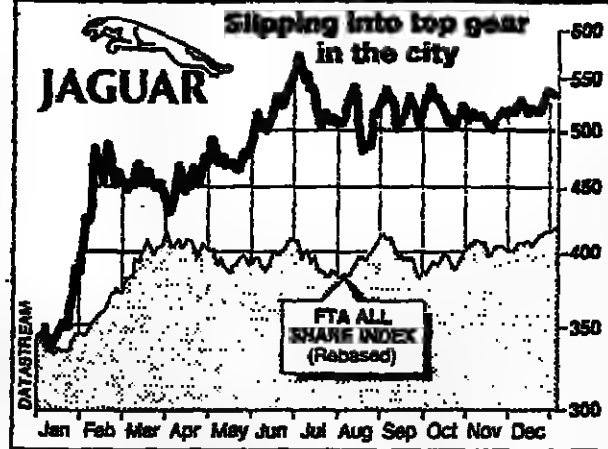
As a result, the FT-SE 100 index closed 1.1 lower at 1,680.0, while the rise in the FT 30 share index was restricted to just 2.6 at 1,322.6.

Dealers remain confident still hoping for an early cut in bank base rates shortly and despite a setback for sterling on the foreign exchanges after last week's gains. This enabled ICI, one of Britain's biggest exporters, to recoup some of Friday's fall with a rise of 13p to £10.72.

But Government securities ran into profit-taking, losing up to 3p at the longer end in the wake of the Bank of England's decision to issue £1 billion of 10 per cent Treasury Stock, redeemable in 1994.

Jaguar gained a further 12p to 547p — 38p below their peak — on the back of weekend press comment. They have now risen by 32p since being tipped by Mr Keith Williams, the leading car and motor components analyst at Prudential Securities, in his firm's international strategy document which was published on December 19.

Mr Williams, who is forecasting an increase in pretax profits from last year's £120 million to £145 million,



with earnings rising from 45p a share to 53p, believes the shares could climb as high as 650p during the course of 1987.

He says: "The Jaguar share price in 1987 will be governed not by its earnings potential, but by the excitement that surrounds the US launch of the new XJ40 car in May. It has had a tremendous reception in Britain and Europe and, if it goes well in the US, which is its major market, a share price of 600p or 650p is not unattainable."

Mr Williams says foreign investors will compare Jaguar with Daimler-Benz, which is currently on a rating of 14 times prospective earnings. Jaguar is on a prospective earnings rating of 11 times.

its first corporate acquisition — hardened a penny to 371p.

It was a day of mixed fortunes for the big four clearing banks. Barclays soon ran out of steam and finished 11p lower at 504p, after 517p, as 2.3 million shares changed hands. Barclays de Zoete Wedd, its investment banking arm, has just put out its first major review of the banking sector since Big Bang — and is urging clients to sell Barclays' shares. BZW gives a warning that the group's earnings growth will be the lowest of the clearers because the problems with loan-quality will take years, rather than months, to eradicate.

Meanwhile, Midland also slipped, by 2p to 603p, as turnover reached 877,000 shares. But there were small gains for Lloyds, up 5p to 450p, as 704,000 shares changed hands, with National Westminster firming 4p to 452p, as 668,000 shares were traded.

Next month sees the start of the banking season with all four reporting their full-year figures. Mr Michael Fessenden, a banking analyst at Savory Milin, the broker, is expecting NatWest, the biggest of the clearers, to trade in with best-ever pretax profits of above £1 billion — compared with £804 million last time.

He also expects Barclays to report profits of about £900 million, against £854 million, with Lloyds expected to increase its figures from £561 million to £700 million and Midland from £351 million to £425 million.

Still benefiting from the suggestion of lower interest rates, the publicly-quoted discount houses put up a strong showing. Union Discount, with figures due next month, led the way with a rise of 20p to 698p, followed by Cater Allen Holdings 17p to 310p, Gerard & National 15p to 314p and King & Saxson 4p to 140p.

Meanwhile, among the merchant banks, Morgan Grenfell continued to recover from its recent depression brought on by the reversion of the Department of Trade and Industry's inquiry into Guinness. The price finished the day 11p higher at 374p, compared with a low for the year of 353p. Last week, the shares fell by more than 30p.

Selective support was also good for another 5p at 409p on rival Hill Samuel. The shares have been a firm market of late and there has been talk of a possible takeover bid by one of the big American banks.

## US diet may damage importers' wealth

The biggest appetite in the international financial system belongs to the United States budget deficit. The crash programme to reduce that appetite — the Gramm Rudman diet — moved a stage further yesterday with the Reagan Administration's proposals for the 1988 budget.

And to judge by the White House's package, the strictness of the diet is already encouraging a certain amount of cheating. To reach the target of \$108 billion for the fiscal 1988 budget deficit, the Administration has followed a familiar path.

There are spending cuts of \$18.7 billion, within a \$42.4 billion deficit-reducing package, cuts which will almost certainly prove unacceptable to Congress. They are concentrated in health and social spending.

There are additional revenues of \$22.4 billion built into the package, but with the proviso that there will be no increase in taxation. Instead, the new revenues come from such devices as a reduction in cheating on tax and sales of assets such as the Naval Petroleum Reserve.

It is, in short, a hotchpotch of measures with one aim, and one aim only — to put the ball back in Congress's court. If Congress throws out the budget, it has to come up with alternative deficit-reducing measures, but measures which do not involve politically unpopular tax increases.

Congress could, of course, endeavour to overturn Gramm-Rudman, and there is a strong body of opinion in Washington which says that a 1988 deficit of \$130 billion-\$140 billion is more appropriate than the \$108 billion official target. Now that the deficit is on the way down (the fiscal 1986 outturn was \$221 billion), there may be little to gain from reducing it too quickly.

There is a danger for the rest of the world in the budget battle shaping up. Having cajoled Washington into doing something about the deficit, other countries may now have to start paying for it.

There is a good chance that one of Congress's responses to the Reagan budget will be to propose an oil import fee — a tax charge on imported oil. There is also a chance, admittedly a somewhat slender one, that enough support will be gathered for a general tax on imports, in line with recent Congressional moves on imported wine and spirits.

The Administration will clearly resist such moves, as the Treasury Secretary, James Baker, reaffirmed yesterday. But Mr Baker also repeated his call for faster growth in Germany and Japan. As long as his calls fall on deaf ears, the possibilities of further protectionist moves in Washington, apparently killing the trade and budget deficits with one stone, will grow.

## Lawson's good intentions

Nigel Lawson's wish to explore new routes by which long-term risk capital can be channelled through to British industry is entirely praiseworthy. However, the specific road along which he urges the City to travel is full of pitfalls.

The Chancellor reportedly wants the City to change its rules to allow companies to raise capital direct from new shareholders rather than use more traditional methods which give preference to the existing owners of a company.

Initial reactions suggest that the idea is far more likely to appeal to those sitting on the benches behind the Chancellor rather than to shareholders or those faced with the decision on which funding method to choose.

The Chancellor's enthusiasm for wider share ownership is well chronicled.

But the idea of going over the heads of existing shareholders to a wider public without extensive safeguards is ultimately self-defeating. The whole emphasis of the Companies Act means that when offering securities for cash, a company must first offer them pro-rata to existing shareholders.

That is a fine general principle, already under attack from within the

City by those who stand to benefit financially from its abandonment, and without from companies which prefer the speed, simplicity and cost-effectiveness of other methods. It should not be further weakened without excellent reason.

The insurance industry has already sought to restrain the enthusiasm of certain securities houses for some of the newer approaches. These can damage the investment of existing shareholders, especially Sid and his fellow small shareholders by diluting their investment.

Even these modest concessions deny existing shareholders the right to subscribe for new shares, which have a value and can be traded at the wish of the shareholder.

The drawbacks therefore in the Chancellor's proposals are simply these. In cases of large-scale issues they would damage small shareholders and eventually the image of wider share ownership itself. In small issues where the dilution factor was modest, both companies and their advisers would prefer the quick, cheap bought deal to the cumbersome offer to a wider public involving a prospectus, armies of advisers, and high costs relative to the sums raised.

### ALPHA STOCKS

These prices are as at 6.45pm

1986 High Low Company	Price Bid Offer Change	Open div pence	Yld %	Volume traded '000	1986 High Low Company	Price Bid Offer Change	Open div pence	Yld %	Volume traded '000
328 288 Allied-Lyons	322 327 +2	14.5 4.5	14.8	3,100	391 313 Ladbroke	395 398 +1	18.8 4.4	18.4	198
169 146 ASDA-MPI	163 167 -2	4.5 2.8	18.9	460	398 302 Land Securities	395 392 -1	14.5 4.3	22.8	448
446 414 B&E	448 448 +3	84.5 5.4	18.2	213	789 135 Legal & Gen	787 782 -2	12.5 4.7	39.1	3,700
300 284 BTR	287 272 -1	8.5 3.5	18.9	1,200	494 382 Lloyds	497 492 +3	12.5 4.8	7.2	785
491 444 BAT	483 488 -4	18.4 4.0	11.9	2,000	701 186 Lush	704 708 +4	17.1 6.8	12.8	335
776 703 Baxi	702 707 -10	28.1 5.8	7.8	2,700	221 189 Marks & Spencer	181 184 +1	5.8 3.2	21.8	2,400
430 411 Bechem	758 758 -7	30.3 3.3	18.0	180	808 307 Midland	800 805 -2	37.1 5.2	22.4	880
670 621 Blue Circle	622 627 -2	44.7 4.4	8.8	402	425 407 New West	422 427 +2	27.0 5.0	1.8	885
577 550 BOC	572 577 -1	24.9 4.4	8.8	402	576 481 P & O Dred	532 527 -2	28.4 5.0	15.0	136
341 218 Boots	375 378 +2	15.4 4.1	14.7	484	818 483 Pearson	820 813 -2	18.4 2.6	20.4	886
620 458 Br Aerospace	528 528 -1	10.8 4.3	15.8	4,800	391 398 Pilkington Bros	393 398 -2	21.4 6.4	15.8	4,200
86 81 Br Gas	82 85 -1	1.3 14.4			345 182 Plow	180 184 +2	7.5 4.4	15.4	3,800
728 698 Br Petroleum	728 727 -1	48.8 8.7	7.8	1,000	888 739 Prudential	828 815 -1	38.8 4.8	8.8	332
210 198 Br Telecom	782 787 +2	11.2 4.3	18.3	8,900	234 146 Real Estate	167 168 -1	4.3 2.3	18.8	3,800
172 135 Bunn	289 298 -1	8.5 5.3	4.8	3,100	388 427 Rank Org	385 387 -1	22.5 4.5	16.5	360
253 228 Burton	284 288 +1	8.1 2.8	18.1	8,800	700 734 Rankin & Coleman	885 887 +1	28.8 2.8	18.7	4
728 288 Cable & Wireless	285 280 -3	7.2 2.2	17.8	955	534 579 Reuters	533 530 +3	5.4 1.0	42.0	884
178 172 Cadbury Schweppes	182 180 +1	2.7 4.5	21.8	1,000	791 532 RITZ	885 700 -1	31.4 4.8	8.2	224
584 444 Costa Voyages	470 474 +2	77.9 5.8	14.1	680	540 385 Rovers	498 498 -1	18.0 5.4	11.8	718
334 337 Com Union	370 378 +2	17.4 8.4		2,100	857 703 Royal Ind	848 852 +1	28.8 4.5	8.7	428
704 853 Cons Goldfields	870 877 +2	35.0 9.3	18.8	442	488 344 Salisbury J	430 421 -1	8.4 2.0	34.4	448
230 338 Courtauld	311 314 +2	10.2 3.2	10.5	1,100	1425 38 Rams	123 124 -1	3.0 4.0	18.0	8,400
210 301 Data Corp	212 218 +2	4.3 1.8	22.8	1,800	395 390 Securix	395 397 +2	17.1 5.4	15.1	1,100
300 301 Doreen Drp	314 322 +2	8.4 1.5	58.8	77	888 732 Shell	688 685 -1	61.4 5.2	9.7	816
620 308 Eon	628 635 +2	14.5 3.3	18.0	8,800	288 112 Smith & Nephew	183 184 -1	3.5 2.8	21.1	30
554 709 Gen Account	815 820 +10	34.3 4.3	30.8	647	177 128 SPT	174 175 -1	4.3 1.2	16.2	1,700
228 180 GEC	180 184 +3	32.0 1.3	22.0	855	888 340 Star Chart	787 787 -2	48.4 5.3	8.8	1,188
117 887 GUS	104 107 -1	14.8 3.3	13.0	1,200	395 353 Starline	388 389 -1	11.0 3.8	18.3	747
117 887 GUS	104 107 -1	31.4 3.0	14.4	67	712 710 Sun Alliance	685 687 -1	27.5 4.2	68.2	483
117 887 GUS	104 107 -1	14.8 3.3	13.0	1,200	78 77	78 77 -1	8.1 2.3	22.8	3,100
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117 887 GUS	104 107								



1. (20) 1st Tuesday of month. (21) 2nd Tuesday of month. (22) 3rd Tuesday of month. (23) 4th Tuesday of month. (24) 5th Tuesday of month. (25) 6th Tuesday of month. (26) 7th Tuesday of month. (27) 8th Tuesday of month. (28) 9th Tuesday of month. (29) 10th Tuesday of month. (30) 11th Tuesday of month. (31) 12th Tuesday of month. (32) 13th Tuesday of month. (33) 14th Tuesday of month. (34) 15th Tuesday of month. (35) 16th Tuesday of month. (36) 17th Tuesday of month. (37) 18th Tuesday of month. (38) 19th Tuesday of month. (39) 20th Tuesday of month. (40) 21st Tuesday of month. (41) 22nd Tuesday of month. (42) 23rd Tuesday of month. (43) 24th Tuesday of month. (44) 25th Tuesday of month. (45) 26th Tuesday of month. (46) 27th Tuesday of month. (47) 28th Tuesday of month. (48) 29th Tuesday of month. (49) 30th Tuesday of month. (50) 31st Tuesday of month.

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

## COMMODITIES



Portfolio  
—Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	BTR	Industrial A-D	
2	Boccon	Industrial A-D	
3	Kentway (A)	Industrial E-K	
4	Coilite	Chemicals Plus	
5	Heywood Williams	Building Roads	
6	Nat Aust Bk	Bank Discount	
7	Fort Motor	Motors Aircraft	
8	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	
9	General Motor	Motors Aircraft	
10	SNIA BPD	Chemicals Plus	
11	Ass Br Eng 84	Industrial A-D	
12	Nat West	Bank Discount	
13	Thames TV	Cinema TV	
14	Moules (John)	Dinner Stores	
15	Tomkins (PH)	Industrial S-Z	
16	Bick	Electricals	
17	Barnack	Oil	
18	Farrish JT	Industrial L-R	
19	Broken Hill	Industrial A-D	
20	Bibby (J)	Industrial A-D	
21	Br Mohair	Textiles	
22	The Art Dev	Dinner Stores	
23	Prance	Electricals	
24	Chemfield	Chemicals	
25	SSR	Electricals	
26	Robinson (Thomas)	Industrial L-R	
27	Hunterprint	Paper Print Adv	
28	Wade Pooters	Industrial S-Z	
29	Stanley Leisure	Leisure	
30	Crysaline	Electricals	
31	Grampian Hldgs	Industrial E-K	
32	AC	Motors Aircraft	
33	Powell Duffryn	Industrial L-R	
34	Motor Bar	Property	
35	Clifford Daniels	Foods	
36	Int Theatres	Newspaper/Pubs	
37	Zetters	Leisure	
38	Hopkings	Industrial E-K	
39	Bunt	Paper Print Adv	
40	Phoenix Timber	Building Roads	
41	Ass Oil & Gas	Oil	
42	Wilson (Comonly)	Building Roads	
43	Rickson	Chemicals Plus	
44	Uad Newspapers	Newspaper/Pubs	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun

## BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## UNDATED

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## INDEX LINKED

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## ELECTRICALS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## OIL

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## SHOES AND LEATHER

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## TEXTILES

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## TOBACCO

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## SHIPPING

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## CHEMICALS AND TV

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## DRAPERY AND STORES

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## FOODS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## FINANCE AND LAND

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## LEISURE

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## PROPERTY

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on December 22. Dealings end on Friday. Settlement day January 12. Settlement day January 19. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where shares have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 3pm. Yield, change and P/E ratio are calculated on the middle price.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	BTR	Industrial A-D	
2	Boccon	Industrial A-D	
3	Kentway (A)	Industrial E-K	
4	Coilite	Chemicals Plus	
5	Heywood Williams	Building Roads	
6	Nat Aust Bk	Bank Discount	
7	Fort Motor	Motors Aircraft	
8	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	
9	General Motor	Motors Aircraft	
10	SNIA BPD	Chemicals Plus	
11	Ass Br Eng 84	Industrial A-D	
12	Nat West	Bank Discount	
13	Thames TV	Cinema TV	
14	Moules (John)	Dinner Stores	
15	Tomkins (PH)	Industrial S-Z	
16	Bick	Electricals	
17	Barnack	Oil	
18	Farrish JT	Industrial L-R	
19	Broken Hill	Industrial A-D	
20	Bibby (J)	Industrial A-D	
21	Br Mohair	Textiles	
22	The Art Dev	Dinner Stores	
23	Prance	Electricals	
24	Chemfield	Chemicals	
25	SSR	Electricals	
26	Robinson (Thomas)	Industrial L-R	
27	Hunterprint	Paper Print Adv	
28	Wade Pooters	Industrial S-Z	
29	Stanley Leisure	Leisure	
30	Crysaline	Electricals	
31	Grampian Hldgs	Industrial E-K	
32	AC	Motors Aircraft	
33	Powell Duffryn	Industrial L-R	
34	Motor Bar	Property	
35	Clifford Daniels	Foods	
36	Int Theatres	Newspaper/Pubs	
37	Zetters	Leisure	
38	Hopkings	Industrial E-K	
39	Bunt	Paper Print Adv	
40	Phoenix Timber	Building Roads	
41	Ass Oil & Gas	Oil	
42	Wilson (Comonly)	Building Roads	
43	Rickson	Chemicals Plus	
44	Uad Newspapers	Newspaper/Pubs	

## BREWERIES

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## CHEMICALS AND TV

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## DRAPERY AND STORES

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## FOODS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## FINANCE AND LAND

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## LEISURE

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## PROPERTY

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## SHIPPING

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## CHEMICALS AND TV

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## DRAPERY AND STORES

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## FOODS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## FINANCE AND LAND

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

## LEISURE

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	BTR	Industrial A-D	
2	Boccon	Industrial A-D	
3	Kentway (A)	Industrial E-K	
4	Coilite	Chemicals Plus	
5	Heywood Williams	Building Roads	
6	Nat Aust Bk	Bank Discount	
7	Fort Motor	Motors Aircraft	
8	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	
9	General Motor	Motors Aircraft	
10	SNIA BPD	Chemicals Plus	
11	Ass Br Eng 84	Industrial A-D	
12	Nat West	Bank Discount	
13	Thames TV	Cinema TV	
14	Moules (John)	Dinner Stores	
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## FOODS

High Low Buy Sell Div Yield



## Rubbish that packs power

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

A scheme to convert household waste into electricity is likely to go ahead in Hertfordshire while a similar scheme in the East Midlands has encountered problems because of the lack of suitable rubbish.

Hertfordshire County Council has received offers from more than 20 companies to set up a power from waste plant at its Watlington transfer station after a survey illustrated how the dustbins in the area contain more combustible material than most other areas of the county.

However, in Corby a £14 million combined heat and power project, which has received an EEC grant, has floundered because it cannot secure the necessary supply of 400,000 tonnes of refuse a year to make it viable.

The Corby project is a joint venture between the East Midlands Electricity Board and GEC Energy Systems. Project organizers hope to confirm rubbish supply contracts early next year so that construction can start in the autumn. The plant is to be built on the former British steel site in the town.

The Hertfordshire project, although much smaller, would take about 160,000 tonnes of refuse a year which would be converted into fuel for burning in power generation equipment.

The feasibility of the project was verified by research conducted by the Department of Environment using its A Classification Of Residential Neighbourhoods system, which links the socio-economic grouping of the family that fills the bin to the combustibility of the contents.

Analysis of Hertfordshire's dustbin contents by the Government's Warren Spring Laboratory showed that the type of waste generated is ideal for conversion to fuel.

## CBI in new bid to curb late payers

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

The Confederation of British Industry wants legal changes to protect small businesses hit by late payment of bills.

It has given full backing to creditors having a discretionary right to interest where money owed was paid before the start of court proceedings.

Mr David Trippier, Minister for Small Businesses at the Department of Employment, has indicated that he favours this approach to encouraging earlier payment of bills.

The CBI, like the minister, is against a more radical change in the law, being called for by some MPs, which would give creditors a statutory right to interest.

The CBI proposed the legal change last month as one way to help small businesses struggling with late payment of bills.



Trippier wants earlier settlement of bills gling with late payment of bills.

Mr Norman Rose, deputy director of company affairs, said: "It is unfair for creditors to be done out of their right to interest where debts are settled just before court proceedings are started."

"We believe they should have the right to sue for such

interest and that awards should be left to the discretion of the courts."

The confederation is also starting an educational campaign to attack the late-payments problem and is to issue a guidance booklet setting out best practices.

It is working on model clauses which companies could incorporate in their own contracts.

The CBI acted after a survey showed that more than half the bills owed to small businesses are paid late.

More than half said large companies created the biggest payments problems, although four out of ten said small businesses were the worst for late payment.

Late payment was found to be particularly bad in the engineering sector where seven out of ten companies reported that more than half their bills were settled late.

## Worst is over for investors in farm land, says surveyor

By Judith Huntley

Britain's farmers are under siege as the Government's Agricultural Policy threatens cereal as well as milk quotas and the trade war with America intensifies after its imposition of a 200 per cent tax on some European agricultural imports.

Agricultural investment performance in 1986 was dismal, with a bear market operating for the last five years. Average agricultural land values fell by 22 per cent last year compared with the year before. The value of vacant farms dropped by 20 per cent to an eight-year low.

The FT All-Share index gained 200 per cent between 1980 and 1986. But the value of let agricultural land fell by nearly 25 per cent in that time compared with a slight rise in the retail price index.

Strutt & Parker, the surveyor, believes that the market has "bottomed" and predicts that the factors involved in creating the present state of affairs are reversing.

Let-land values are at their lowest in real terms for 20 years and initial returns are at the lowest since the Second World War.

Initial yields are providing an historically high rate of return against inflation at 2.2 per cent, says Strutt & Parker. Agricultural yields for the top-quality farms are 5.5 per cent against retail yields of 3.75 per cent and office yields of 5 per cent.

The institutional investor in agricultural land in 1986 was the quietest market in 1986. Funds have been locked into a market with few buyers and no demand for investments — even at yields of 6 per cent or more.

Most have had to accept that agricultural land will have to remain a long-term investment.

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ment in their property portfolios.

Strutt & Parker foresees more investment activity in 1987, with individuals entering the market. Vacant farms with residential attractions, which have masked the fall in value of straightforward commercial units, will continue to find buyers.

The cloud on the horizon of recovery is future profitability and rental growth. Strutt gives a warning that over-production in Europe and America continues to grow. The pressure will be on farmers to keep profit margins at a level which can sustain rental growth.

The firm concludes that once political pressure forces a fundamental change in policy, better farmers on good quality land will adapt and continue to farm at a profit. But farms on poor quality land may be taken out of production to redress surpluses.

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### APPOINTMENTS

## Hill Samuel names director

Hill Samuel & Co: Mr Roger Lucas has been appointed a director.

F & C Pacific Investment Trust: Sir John Bremridge has been named a director.

Bridge Graphics: Mr John Halbert has been made works director.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): Mr G McDowell has been elected president.

Midland Bank Group: Miss Marion Price and Mr Peter Terry have been appointed trade finance directors, trade and export finance department.

Midland Bank International: Mr Michael Spence has been appointed regional director, Latin America. Mr John McLean is made regional director, Asia and Mr

Bernard Giraud has been appointed regional director for Western Europe and the Middle East.

J O Hambro & Co: Mr Jocelyn Hambro is group chairman. Mr Rupert Hambro group managing director. Mr Richard Hambro and Mr James Hambro executive directors and Mr David Harland group finance director.

J O Hambro Business Development & Communications: Mr Rupert Hambro is chairman, with Mr David Harland and Mr David McDonough joint managing directors.

J O Hambro & Partners: Mr Rupert Hambro is chairman. Mr David Harland managing director, with Mr James Hambro, Mr Robert Hellyer and

Mr Anthony Nissen executive directors.

McDonough Associates: Mr David McDonough is chairman and managing director. Mr Christopher Tate is executive director and Miss Susan Morris, Miss Katharine Rissik and Miss Sue Winter associate directors.

J O Hambro Investment Management: Mr Richard Hambro is chairman. Mr David Chaplin managing director and Lord Balmori is executive director.

E W Payne International: Mr D L G Owen has been made managing director of the international marine division.

Bissell Appliances: Mr Noel Fleury becomes managing director and Mr Michael Smith production director.

### MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

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## Three-year drugs ban on doctor is upheld

Finegan v General Medical Council  
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Oliver of Aylmerton and Sir Ivor Richardson  
[Judgment December 18]

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that the professional conduct committee of the General Medical Council had been guilty of serious professional misconduct.

Counsel for the practitioner at the hearing before the committee, acting on instructions, admitted on his behalf all the facts alleged in the charge and did not dispute that the facts disclosed serious professional misconduct.

The circumstances of the case had some distressing aspects. The practitioner's wife late in 1975 gave birth to a child which died a few days later.

She prevailed upon him to prescribe controlled drugs for her in large quantities. In addition she forged prescriptions for drugs and stole drugs from his bag.

In a letter to the GMC dated April 21, 1986, he admitted prescribing Pethidine and later Fortral for his wife over the past 10 years, with an interruption from April 1980 to October 1983, and stated that he had done so in response to threats from her to himself and their young child.

At the hearing before the committee there was produced on behalf of the practitioner a report by a consultant psychiatrist dated July 9, 1986, which revealed that Mrs Finegan had been taking intra-muscular injections of Valium, prescribed by the practitioner, for the past 10 months, the last prescription being only a week previously.

Counsel for the practitioner, addressing the committee in mitigation, suggested as appropriate the imposition of conditions on his continued registration, such as would prevent him from prescribing for his wife or dealing with her as a patient.

The committee directed that for a period of three years his registration should be conditional on his compliance with the requirements that he should

bona fide treatment of his National Health Service patient, between January 1977, and May 1980 he had regularly failed to enter in a controlled drugs register full particulars of controlled drugs obtained, supplied or administered by him; and that in 1975 he gave birth to a child which died a few days later.

The principal argument for the practitioner was related to the terms of section 36(1) of the Medical Act 1983.

It was maintained that Mrs Finegan was the only member of the public with whose protection the committee, in the circumstances of the case, had occasion to be concerned, and the conditions imposed were far wider than necessary for her protection.

Further, the conditions were not necessary in the practitioner's interests but were seriously damaging to them, since their effect would be to prevent him for all practical purposes from carrying on the practice of a general practitioner, the only medical field for which he had the requisite training and experience.

The conditions should have been limited to prohibiting him from prescribing for and treating his wife, and the committee were not entitled to impose such broad conditions as they did.

The conditions imposed would indeed have the effect of making it impossible for him to carry on general practice. Their Lordships could not, however, agree that in considering whether conditions of such a width were appropriate the committee were bound to regard Mrs Finegan as the only member of the public whose protection was in issue.

The practitioner had displayed gross irresponsibility in making available to his wife, at public expense, an illegitimate supply of addictive drugs over a very lengthy period, and in failing to discharge his duty as regards the keeping up of his controlled drugs register.

That he should have continued to prescribe Valium for her

not prescribe or possess any controlled drugs or any other prescription only medicines.

The appeal was only against sentence, and in relation to that matter the Board had repeatedly said that professional disciplinary committees were the best possible people to judge what was appropriate, and that it would interfere only where the sentence was clearly wrong and unjustified.

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That he should have continued to prescribe Valium for her

right up to the month of the hearing before the committee, notwithstanding all the warnings he had been given, was almost incredible.

The committee were well entitled to take the view, in the circumstances, that the wider public interest required that the practitioner should have no access at all, over a lengthy period, to drugs which required a prescription. They could also reasonably take the view that that was in the best long term interests of the practitioner himself.

It was argued that the imposition of the conditions was for all practical purposes equivalent to a suspension for a period of three years, whereas section 36(1)(b) of the 1983 Act provided for a maximum period of suspension of 12 months. The short answer was that restriction of practice was not the same thing as suspension of registration. Suspension was a much more serious matter.

Some argument concerned the question whether the committee, if the practitioner requested it, could hold a resumed hearing at any time within the three years and, if thought fit, revoke the conditions.

It was pointed out that a suspension could only last for 12 months in the first instance and that even a practitioner whose name had been erased from the register could apply after 10 months to have his name restored.

It was maintained that the practitioner was in a worse position than if his registration had been suspended or his name had been erased from the register.

Section 36(4)(b) gives the committee a power, not subject to any limitation as to the time of its exercise, to revoke a direction for conditional registration or to revoke or vary any of the conditions imposed by the direction.

It was argued for the practitioner that since the only reference to revocation or variation of conditions in the General Medical Council Preliminary Proceedings Com-

mittee and Professional Conduct Committee (Procedure) Rules (SI 1980 No 838) appeared in rule 48(3), and that rule only operated where a resumed hearing had been convened under rule 42(3) or 42(4), the committee had no power in any circumstances to revoke a direction or vary conditions.

Their Lordships were of the opinion that those rules did not inhibit the exercise by the committee of the general power of revocation or variation conferred upon them by section 36(4)(b).

The practitioner had no right to require a resumed hearing for the purpose of considering revocation or variation, but if he requested one the President would, in their Lordships' opinion, be bound to consider that request and would have power, if he thought fit, to convene a resumed hearing.

Finally, it was argued on the practitioner's behalf that the committee acted in contravention of the rules of natural justice in failing to put to his counsel the possibility that they might impose on his continued registration conditions of the width they did in the event of a resumed hearing.

There was no substance in that argument. Provided that counsel was given the opportunity to say all that he wished to say in mitigation, as happened here, the rules of natural justice were satisfied, and no court or other tribunal was required to discuss with counsel all possible forms and durations of sentence.

Their Lordships saw no reason to suppose that the committee, whose membership included very experienced medical practitioners, did not fully appreciate the consequences of the sentence which they decided to impose.

Their Lordships had not been satisfied that the sentence was wrong and unjustified, and they recommended that the appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Le Brasseur & Bury; Watkinson & Co.

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Edited by Matthew May

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

## The outlook gets brighter

As the computer industry enters 1987 after two sluggish years there is still little hope for a quick end to the slump for the biggest company in the industry.

IBM says it still sees "no signs of improvement" in its business conditions around the world but hopes that its plans will improve trade by the second half of the year. It is a view widely shared by many competitors and analysts.

It has had little joy over the past year and last October reported its worst



## THE WEEK

By Matthew May

quarterly decline in profits for several years. Towards the end of last month the company announced that the plan for the early retirement of 10,000 US workers would cost \$250 million in the fourth quarter. Similar retirement plans have now been started in Britain, France, Canada and the Netherlands.

For many years IBM's performance was seen as reflecting the general demand for computer products as competitors usually trailed in its footsteps. Over the past year, however, IBM has done badly in areas where some competitors, ranging from Digital Equipment to Compaq, have fared much better. And there are at least some areas

of information technology widely predicted for high growth.

Optical scanners, for example, are seen as a prime product where demand for desktop publishing is being held back by the high cost of machines. Hewlett-Packard is expected to be one of the first companies to push prices downward with next month's launch of a £1,500 scanner.

Another growth hope is computer systems for manufacturing where sales are already growing at a faster rate than for the computer business generally.

This year is also likely to see further developments in the capabilities of communications networks and sophisticated telephone systems. Callers in the

US are already used to computerized systems that automatically route calls to get the lowest rate - a technique likely to become more necessary in the UK as company switchboards begin to use the Mercury network in tandem with British Telecom.

Voice mail systems which can record simultaneously large numbers of incoming phone calls and send out hundreds of voice messages at once are also tipped as an area waiting to take off.

As ever, such technological developments, though sometimes developed in Britain, usually take off only when the American market starts to buy them. One exception is a British development to move across to America this week - Amstrad's IBM clone, the PC 1512, to be launched on Thursday at an exhibition in Las Vegas.

The launch will require careful handling: the American market has seen many British computer companies set up operations which, when faced with such a diverse and competitive market, have been forced to retire hurt.

But with small growth rates expected for the computer business as a whole, it is companies like Amstrad which have identified new markets before competitors - even if it has created them merely by providing old technology at lower prices - that are likely to succeed.

## Poachers plague 'Silicon Valley'

## RECRUITMENT

By Alistair Guild

Electronics and computer businesses in central Berkshire are finding the recruitment and retention of staff increasingly problematic.

With names such as ICL, Digital Equipment, Norsk Data, CAP, Northern Telecom, Ashton Tate and Hewlett-Packard already in the area and new high-technology firms moving to the Thames Valley almost by the day, companies say that they are facing increasingly stiff competition for what is, in any case, a small national pool of suitably qualified staff.

Poaching of staff is not yet commonplace, though one personnel department says that three of its data-processing employees were lured away last year.

The manager said: "We made representations to the directors of the offending company and the practice stopped. It is a practice kept in check largely by unwritten rules. Other personnel departments know now, as well as we do,

## Small companies are able to offer a more flexible job package

that poaching in the end doesn't pay."

Recruitment managers are constantly aware nevertheless of the need to keep their eyes on the wages on each other's stalls. "Well-qualified people can go just round the corner and, if we are not careful, get a much better deal."

It is not just the larger organizations which are in the market. One small but growing software house in Berkshire admits that it relies on bigger firms to provide the training and experience required of its future programmers and engineers.

Such smaller companies are usually able to offer a more flexible employment package. "If you are a small company and have one man who is an expert in his field, and want to keep him, then it is much easier to pay the necessary rate," says the personnel manager of a well-known international concern.

"It can also offer more flexible working conditions. Though we try to ensure that the environment is as flexible as possible it is not always easy when things are controlled from the centre."

In such a competitive climate, businesses are constantly having to review the packages they offer to potential employees.

The prospect of overseas travel is seen as a major attraction. Salary reviews every six or nine months are more and more commonplace.

Substantial relocation packages are also necessary to attract staff into the area. "Housing can be a problem, especially at the bottom end of

## How to cope when new systems threaten jobs

Throughout Britain there must be a large number of computer installations which are mostly obsolete. They are using outdated mini, or even small mainframe, systems which could be replaced by more convenient micro-based systems.

Typically, these installations are run by small to medium-sized firms and have all the trappings of the traditional data-processing department.

There will often be an operator to handle the physical side of the machine. There will be programmers to write and maintain software. There may even be a token data-processing manager.

And all could well be highly anxious that just one networked micro and a few off-the-shelf packages could sound their death knell.

In such a situation the inevitable temptation is to present the firm with any number of apparently excellent reasons why prevailing conditions should be maintained and why chaos would ensue should any change lead to a reduction in staffing.

Outsiders may well relish the thought of computer staff

finding their jobs under threat from the introduction of more computers; after all, their own jobs may have been affected by the advent of computers.

Any computer staff finding themselves in this situation might usefully learn from the history of what they have done to others. For, typically, when an industry found itself under threat of computerization there were those who decided to stand and fight and those who decided to place themselves in the vanguard of change and push it along.

For this individual there are two possible benefits. The first is that, by helping to implement the change, he will become indispensable. The second, much stronger, benefit is that any computer system that is newly-installed is almost certain to be more advanced than the system it replaced, so the changeover could provide the opportunity to acquire new skills.

A spin-off from all this is that since other installations will be affected in the same way it is advantageous to be first with the new knowledge.

This way you may well be able to market yourself to other firms who have yet to make the change. And, such is the close-knit world of computers that you will probably have a very good idea as to who those firms might be.

## JOB SCENE

By Chris Naylor

selves in the vanguard of change. And the computer staff, more than anyone, know who won.

It was those who helped, rather than hindered, computerization who profited. Because the use of computers was inevitable it made sense for existing staff to co-operate in change, learn as much as they could about the computerization and, where possible, find themselves jobs within that framework.

And this could well be the situation for present computer

## Programmed to the door

By Peter Lewis

Choosing software can be frustrating, confusing and expensive. Wouldn't it be nice to have someone else track down and evaluate the best programs, and deliver them to your door?

That's the idea behind a Software of the Month club, started in the US, which has been developed along the same lines as the book clubs. An advisory board chooses a

series of best-selling programs and automatically sends one or two a month to the subscriber unless it is instructed otherwise. Selections in the series range from around £14 for educational software for children to nearly £30 for selections for grown-ups.

There are four services for children, ranging from nursery school age to college-bound teenagers. The adult service concentrates on productivity

software, including tax planners, filing programs and word processing. Many programs are offered at below list price.

One disadvantage, though common to many such club membership plans, is that the subscriber is simply swapping the burden of a positive decision - trying to decide whether a piece of software is worth buying - for a negative one, deciding whether the software is not worth buying.

## IBM scraps big financial service

By David Sanger

IBM and stockbrokers Merrill Lynch are to end their once promising venture in computerizing the US financial services industry.

They said the action followed a "reassessment" of the financial feasibility of the venture, called International Markets.

The failure appears to be a setback for both companies, which had staked millions of dollars on the highly publicized project.

Over the last two and a half years, executives of the venture - commonly known as Imnet - had predicted that the combination of IBM, with its technical prowess, and Merrill Lynch, with its understanding of the needs of brokers and investors, could leap ahead of competitors.

Two years ago, Joseph Castellano, the head of the Imnet venture, said, "In five or six years we think the market for Marketnet could be as big as \$1 billion."

But last week Imnet's 267 staff members were told of the sudden termination.

Over the past two years Imnet discovered that few

brokerages other than Merrill Lynch were willing to pay the steep price for the company's services, which combine analytical software and data bases accessible by satellite from central computers.

IBM and Merrill Lynch announced the end of the project in a four-sentence release.

The companies said the decision to close Imnet would have no significant effect on earnings for 1986 or 1987. With the announcement, Imnet joins a long list of home and office information services that have failed in the US over the past year.

Last month, CBS pulled out of Trintex, a failing videotex venture with IBM and Sears that was established at about the same time as Imnet.

In March, Knight-Ridder, the newspaper publisher, abandoned its \$50 million videotex effort, intended to bring news, stock prices and shopping information to home computers.

Times Mirror and Centel also abandoned their offerings in southern California and Chicago.



History lesson: The "grand-daddy" of Europe's super-computers, the CDC 6600, above, owned by Service Informatics and Analysis of Belgrade, London, has been retired. It cost £23 million in 1965 but its scrap value is only £250. Children from nearby St Peter's school say farewell to the wirey monster before it joins the Computing Collection of the Science Museum.

## A place in history for the first programs

Future historians may look back at computer programs written today in much the same way hieroglyphics offered insights into life in ancient Egypt.

But rather than leaving to chance the fate of programs that become obsolete and fall into disuse, Gwen Bell, president of the Boston Computer Museum, wants to establish America's first computer software archive.

"When you try to understand what ancient Egypt was about you look at the hieroglyphics and people try to interpret them," she says. "Someday people will say, 'What was it like at the beginning of software?'"

The museum is the only institution dedicated solely to computers. It already has a wide variety of computer

equipment on display tracing the history and development of the fast-evolving machines.

The archive could be used by people in industry considering new products and by researchers studying the development and history of computers.

It could also be useful for untangling legal battles when programmers claim their ideas have been stolen.

The museum has already begun gathering some programs, such as the first spread sheet program written in the early 1970s.

The first step is to determine the best way to preserve the programs. They could be saved in the form they were used in the computers, such as on magnetic discs.

But that could present a retrieval problem if the hardware is no longer available.

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## House prices in the South deter many would-be job applicants

the salary scale," says one personnel manager. "We find it more and more difficult, for example, to relocate a technician here from elsewhere in the country."

"When a starter home in Berkshire costs £40,000 upwards, the salary we offer just isn't sufficient to compensate, although we pay above the market rate. And senior technology staff in the north of England have problems selling their houses."

For many businesses, the difficulties are seen to result in a lower standard of recruits. One recruiter commented: "You get fewer applications because people who might have applied don't do so because of house prices in the South. Then you might have to take second or third best from those that do. That is bound to affect the calibre of new recruits."

## Events

High Technology in Education, Barbican, London, January 21-24, (01-608 1161)

Videotext User Show, Barbican, London, January 28-30, (01-608 1161)

Which Computer Show, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, February 17-20, (01-891 5061)

Dexpo Europe, Olympia 2, London, March 3-5, (01-486 1951)

Computers in Retailing, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, March 11-13

Cadcam 87, Metropole Hotel, NEC, Birmingham, March 24-26, (01-608 1161)

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## HORIZONS

A guide to  
job opportunities

## Meeting those special needs

Educational psychologists, says the fact sheet prepared by their professional association are: "applied psychologists whose work is concerned primarily with the psychological and educational development (and problems) which may be associated with these of children and young people within the context of home, school and community." Their work, therefore, includes investigation, treatment and an advisory and research role.

They work mostly in the Schools' Psychological Services of local education authorities, although a few openings are available in child psychiatric units, hospital-based paediatric assessment units, social service assessment centres, in universities and in research establishments.

All practising psychologists in Britain must have qualifications which are acceptable to the British Psychological Society for Graduate Membership (although actual membership is not obligatory). For most psychologists this means a degree with an approved psychological content. Educational psychologists, with very few exceptions, are also qualified teachers with at least two years' teaching experience.

There are about 1,000 educational psychologists in posts in England and

**Children with special educational needs are often referred to a practising educational psychologist. The skills called for are examined by Beryl Dixon**

Education Officer, but Jenny reports to the Principal Adviser.)

All educational psychologists need to be skilled in a variety of techniques: evaluation, assessment, counselling. Working as they do, with children, young people, parents, teachers and other professionals, such as speech therapists, social workers, GPs, health visitors, communication skills are also vital.

Jenny considers these crucial and would also add sensitivity and a degree of confidence. "An EP as young as 25 could be the only psychologist visiting a school, and, therefore, must be able to liaise with head teachers and build up good relationships with classroom teachers. They all have expectations of the expert. Confidence not arrogance is the essential.

Psychologists work with all age groups from the under fives to the 19 year olds in further education and sixth form colleges. Parents' consent to referral is always needed and these come from very different sources: teachers, health visitors, GPs, (under the 1981 Act health authorities are obliged to inform local authorities of children under two they think might have learning problems), and from parents who may request a special assessment.

With the under fives, the problem may present as one of learning difficulties, behaviour or lack of speech development among others. In most cases, psychologists visit the children at home but may also see them at nursery school. Subsequent recommendations may be made regarding special education or tuition.

In schools they devise methods of working, in consultation with teachers. "Sometimes," says Jenny, "we see children individually: sometimes it is more useful to talk with a teacher. We often go into classrooms too, and observe the 'problem' children there. Then we might be able to suggest a strategy the teacher can try out for a while."

The fact that educational psychologists have classroom experience themselves, gives them credibility in school situations. In special schools they are much more involved in the actual curriculum, helping staff analyse the skills they want to teach, and breaking them down into skill areas.

Methods of working vary up and down the country but educational psychologists usually enjoy the responsibility of planning their own work in individual schools - with support and advice from a senior when necessary.

In Hampshire each has a number of schools and a certain amount of time to allocate to each. How that time is divided between seeing individual children or perhaps running a workshop for staff to give general advice on behaviour problems, is a matter for the school and the psychologist to decide.

In addition to their schools work, they might spend time talking to dyslexia groups, attending case conferences, running training courses and attending courses themselves - and of course, in report writing.

At Jenny's level there is much more administration, staff training and supervision to be dealt with, although she does keep a small caseload. She also runs numerous training courses and is on several county working parties, on anything from maths testing to pupil evaluation to reviewing research into food additives.

She also has a special interest in neurological conditions and can act as a specialist for such referrals.

## There are basically two ways in which to qualify

There are two ways of qualifying in educational psychology. The first is to take a psychology degree followed by a teacher training course - at either primary or secondary level. Then comes a minimum of two years teaching followed by secondment to a professional course. This can all be done in a four year integrated course after the psychology degree.

It sounds, and is, a long training, but both the teaching and the professional course are done on a salaried basis. The alternative is to train first as a teacher (which is in fact what Jenny did, qualifying in maths). And then take a full or part time psychology degree, followed by the professional course.

Once qualified, educational psychologists may progress from main grade work in an education authority to team leader or senior post with responsibility for the management and professional support of a group of staff.

Next could come a move to a larger authority or to a more senior post, with the Principal Psychologists' posts to aim for. Others may, as mentioned at the beginning of this article, move into university teaching or research, advisory work, or may find a post specializing in one kind of handicap.

Further information from: The British Psychological Society, St Andrew's House, 48 Princess Road, Leicester LE1 7DR.

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A young lawyer with some post qualification experience would be likely to meet the requirements of the job. The ability to work with senior personnel in member companies is important, as is the ability to work harmoniously with colleagues of other disciplines in a small team.

The offices are of a high quality, located on the edge of Regents Park. The salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applicants should send a comprehensive CV to:-

W.R. Freeman,  
Finance Director and Secretary,  
The Dairy Trade Federation Limited,  
19 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 4QP.

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YOUNG ADVOCATES for Barristers, Clerks and Solicitors. Monthly salaries £5,000 to £15,000. Write to: ASA Law, 31/37 Currier Street, London EC4A 1LT.

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FAMILY GENERAL PRACTICE Solicitor. Excellent salary and prospects. Write to: ASA Law, 31/37 Currier Street, London EC4A 1LT.

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Apply, in envelope marked Confidential/V.O. to Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 12 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0AU.



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Applications are invited from Barristers, Solicitors or other persons qualified to act as a Court Clerk. Salary scale will be five points within the above range (£9402 - £14,283 including London Weighting). Starting point will depend upon qualification and experience. Applicants must be able to clerk courts without supervision and undertake administrative duties.

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Closing date:  
16th January, 1987.

Interviews:  
31st January, 1987.

Ring Miss Brown 01-546-5603 for application form.

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Clifford Turner wishes to recruit lawyers for their Litigation Department to handle a wide range of substantial commercial work both in the High Court and in English and international arbitrations. The range of work includes shipping, insurance, commercial and trading contracts, acquisitions and mergers, securities, banking, property, construction projects, joint venture and partnership matters. There is a large international element and a willingness to travel is essential.

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Please apply, with a c.v. to:  
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Clifford-Turner  
Blackfriars House  
19 New Bridge Street  
London EC4V 6BY

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LEGAL SELECTION

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## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Legal Department  
Marylebone

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British Waterways Board are the authority responsible for nearly 2,000 miles of inland waterways and their associated reservoirs, docks, depots and operational buildings in England, Scotland and Wales.

This is a post within our Legal Department, which includes other professional staff and provides comprehensive legal services at all levels within the Board.

A young energetic lawyer is required to undertake a wide range of commercial property matters and some contract and company work. Applications are invited from Solicitors with at least two years post-admission experience.

The salary and benefits package is attractive and includes a contributory pension scheme (transfer facilities available).

Please write for an application form to Personnel Manager (South), British Waterways Board, Willow Grange, Church Road, Watford, Herts. WD1 3QA, quoting Reference No. 128/146.

An equal opportunities employer.  
Closing date 19th January 1987.



## Royal College of Nursing SOLICITOR

The RCN's Labour Relations and Legal Department provides a service of advice and representation to the organisation's 14 million members on matters arising from their employment as nurses.

A vacancy now occurs for a Solicitor to join an established team. The work is mainly litigation concerned with criminal, civil and industrial law and candidates should have had at least three years relevant post-admission experience.

The post is based in central London, the salary scale is £14,318-£16,747 plus £1,465 pa London Weighting Allowance and there is a contributory pension scheme.

Further details and application forms may be had from the Principal Personnel Officer, The Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB. Tel: 01-409 3333. Closing date for return of forms: 19th January 1987.

The RCN actively discourages smoking in all its premises.

## LAWYER

A Lawyer is required to join the Management Team based in the Isle of Man which administers a group of highly successful companies including a well known merchant bank and an international property company.

The position will involve attending to all legal matters related to the management of a very substantial property portfolio, supervising outside lawyers in the acquisition and disposal of elements in the portfolio, advising the merchant bank and acting as general legal counsel to the group and its founder and majority shareholder.

An attractive salary will be offered to the successful applicant and part of future reward may include the opportunity for equity participation. Applicants should apply in writing enclosing a full CV to the address below. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

A.E. Thomas BSc ACA  
Group Finance Director  
Montrose Holdings Limited  
Celtic House, Victoria Street,  
Douglas, Isle of Man.

## PolyGram Video

### LAWYER (Newly Qualified)

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## Worthy Down Lectureship

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#### Burnham Lecturer II (Legal Studies)

You will teach Company Law and Business Law to ICMA students, and Business Law and Practice to ICASA students by a combination of residential and correspondence courses. You should normally have a degree or equivalent qualification in an appropriate discipline. Alternatively, you may hold a recognised accountancy qualification together with relevant teaching experience.

**SALARY:** Lecturer II £10,055 - £15,975 (Burnham Scale including a pensionable allowance for the longer working year). Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience. If you are well qualified and experienced, there may be an opportunity to teach at a higher level and to be paid incrementally to the 4th point of the Senior Lecturer scale, currently £17,335.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 27 January 1987) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/7074.

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undertake personally some of the more complex cases; and advise on the more complex legal issues referred to the department.

This is a key position in a busy Department and we are anxious to appoint an experienced and versatile lawyer who has managerial ability, a sense of humour, and an ability to work under pressure.

### Contracts Lawyers

Salary in the range £11,984 - £16,257 (depending upon qualifications and experience) (Ref: S17)

We also wish to recruit two lawyers with experience of contract formation and litigation to join our contracts team of five staff. Applicants should have experience of the various standard forms relating to building work although a full range of contract work e.g. purchasing and consultancy work is undertaken. Drafting skills would be particularly valued. Managerial ability is also necessary since one person will lead the section and the other will deputise for him/her.

The Contracts Lawyer posts are within a career progression scheme with promotion dependent on annual appraisal subject to ability and work being available at the

appropriate level. It is intended to make appointments at points in the range £11,984 - £16,257. The precise point of appointment will depend upon meeting the career progression scheme criteria which, for the minimum point, are either qualification as a solicitor or barrister or, in the case of a legal executive, five years legal experience (reduced to 4 years if you are a member of the Institute of Legal Executives, a university graduate or have 1 year's full time legal education after the age of 18).

Holidays are between 23 - 28 days depending on salary with 1 additional day off every 4 weeks. Interest free season ticket loan.

For an application form and Job Description either telephone 01-634 5958 (24 hour Answerphone), call at the "One Stop Services" floor at City Hall, or write to the

Personnel Manager (Ref: S16 or S17), PO Box 240, Westminster City Council, City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1E 6QP.  
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• For one of the above vacancies you will need to have a background of at least 3-5 years experience of the life insurance industry, including linked life and pensions products. As a key member of the team you will be responsible for both the development of technical and financial planning services and training support for sales staff and intermediaries, related to both existing and new products.

• For the other vacancy where an insurance background will be particularly useful, you will be responsible for producing technical literature including research and drafting.

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Tel: (07372) 42424.

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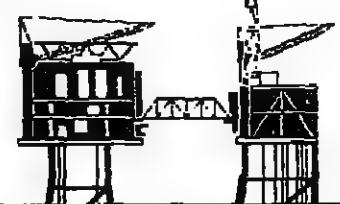
ARCO British Limited, Operator of the recently completed Thames Complex gas development, is seeking an experienced attorney willing and able to assume substantial responsibility for the legal affairs of its growing business activities.

Based in London, you will be involved in a wide range of legal matters, including major development projects in the North Sea's Southern Gas Basin. A fully-qualified lawyer, you will have had 5 to 10 years experience in the offshore oil and gas industry and will be expected to make an immediate and significant contribution to ARCO's expanding operations.

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ARCO British Ltd., a highly successful subsidiary of Atlantic Richfield Company, is actively exploring and developing key areas in the North Sea. These involve 21 operated licences covering 29 blocks and field developments in the Southern Gas Basin (including the Thames Gas Complex). In addition, we are involved in non-operating producing interests in the U.K. and the Netherlands, and have substantial holdings in Norway and Ireland.





# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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- progressive authority
  - ideal location
- up to £14,862 p.a.

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Brighton, surrounded by the Downs, as well as being an area of natural beauty is a town of great character with its Regency architecture and diversity of restaurants, shops, sports and entertainment facilities. If you wish to relocate we can offer expenses up to £3,750 plus reimbursements of removal, lodging and travel costs and mortgage assistance.

Please telephone Brighton (0273) 29801 Ext. 667 for further details and an application form to be returned to the Borough Personnel Manager, Wellesley House, 9-14 Waterloo Place, Brighton BN2 2PR, by 23 January 1987.

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Borough of

**Brighton**

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We are looking for a young Solicitor with some 2 years post admission experience in litigation who would welcome the challenge and intellectual stimulation of working in a long-established major City firm.

The successful applicant will be joining a busy team undertaking non-marine insurance work, which is predominantly in the field of professional indemnity claims, and should possess commercial judgement and an ability to work under pressure.

A good academic record is essential and experience in dealing with building contract disputes would be an advantage. We offer excellent remuneration and fringe benefits and working conditions are good.

Please write, enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae, to:

The Partnership Secretary,  
**INCE & CO.**  
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Reporting to the Group Financial Director you will provide the full range of company secretarial and legal services for the holding company and its subsidiaries. You will be expected to make an active contribution to the growth of the group in a climate of ongoing acquisition. A full Stock Exchange listing is anticipated in the near future.

You are a Lawyer or Chartered Secretary with a legal bias, ideally aged 35 plus. You must have a thorough understanding of statutory and Stock Exchange requirements and Pension fund administration. The ability to deal with routine litigation and conveyancing, with minimal reference to external advisers, is desirable; previous PLC experience is essential.

Salary is for discussion as indicated. Benefits include car, pension, life assurance, private health insurance, share option schemes and relocation expenses if appropriate. Please write – in confidence – enclosing a full CV and current salary details to Lesley Gifford, ref. A. 20243.

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Candidates are asked to contact James Davis in confidence on 01-629 4226 or write to him at the address set out below.

LEGAL SELECTION

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Applications marked "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL" giving full details of age, education, qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of two referees should be addressed to the Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Magistrates' Courts, Market Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1TB, to arrive no later than January 22nd, 1987. Prospective candidates may telephone Mr. Young 091-2327326 for further details.

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Please send full cv, by Friday 23 January, to Caroline Johnston, Personnel Officer, United Friendly Insurance plc, 42 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1 9HE.



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Our client is a substantial firm with several offices based in the East Midlands. They have an excellent record of growth and an enviable reputation in the area. Expansion has resulted in the opening of an office in Northampton, and the need to recruit a Solicitor to head up and further develop this exciting new opportunity.

The office will initially principally be involved in conveyancing with a gradual build up of general litigation. The ideal candidate will have some years relevant experience in both fields of law, but with an emphasis towards conveyancing.

The appointment will appeal to an ambitious solicitor who is keen to reach the top of the profession in a practice which is forward looking and expansion orientated. The office is well appointed, with modern equipment and computerized. In addition to an excellent salary and benefits package, our client would anticipate offering an invitation to equity partnership to the successful applicant, after the usual introductory period.

Apply in strictest confidence to Ann Bates, Ref: 87L/291.

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Fax: 0532 460711 (10 lines) 24 hours.  
Sheffield 51 3422, Tel: 0114 23 8815

## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR SOUTH BUCKS

High Wycombe Solicitors require an Assistant Solicitor with ideally one year's post qualification experience. The successful applicant will be expected to take on a mixed workload, with a conveyancing bias and also be able to work under some pressure.

Salary according to age and experience but around £12,000 p.a.

Please write with CV to:

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Aries House, Straight St, Flackwell Heath,  
Buckinghamshire HP10 9NG.  
or telephone 0628 52 24735.

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reference J/MB

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The work of the Central Legal Department is increasing and an additional lawyer is required to provide advice and assistance to the operating units at home and abroad.

You will be involved in a wide range of challenging company and commercial matters with an emphasis on practical advice to directors and senior managers. Some UK and overseas travel is necessary.

You should be a commercially oriented solicitor or barrister with at least three to five years post qualification experience, ideally including some work in a business environment.

Please write – in confidence – stating how the requirements are met to Robin Fletcher, ref. A.23089.

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## Stirabout poised to strike again for Henderson's in-form team

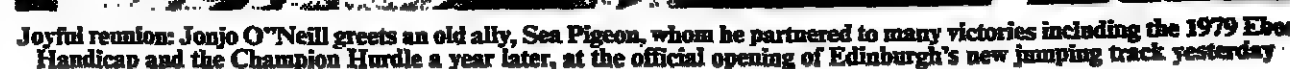
an 8lb-penalty in the Cliftonville Handicap Chase. At Wetherby, Neville Crump's useful chaser Richdee can go one better after chasing home Centre Attraction at the Yorkshire course on Boxing Day. Peter

Easterby's Nos Na Gaoithe to follow up his smooth course and distance victory over Happy Breed, also at the Christmas meeting.

The Cowthorpe Novices' Hurdle over 2½ miles can go

to Mick Easterby's **Lake Valentina**, who caught the eye when staying on strongly for sixth place behind **Rapier Thrust** at Nottingham last month.

**Jimmy Fitzgerald's Comeragh King** looks to have a simple task in the **Collineham Novices' Chase**



## By Michael Seel

### Going: soft

27	00P4-PF	ERNE'S KEEP (G Ripley) G Ripley 12-10-5	W Ahern	27
28	0000	CAYAN PRINCESS (P Houthan) A Denson 5-10-5	V Smith	28
29	00000-0	SHARAZOUR (K Roberts) Mrs S Roberts 7-10-5	G Himmer	29

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harvest more, Calville Ltd.











## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

## A bitter bite into the Big Apple

Kathy Taylor: newcomer to  
Hollyday 87 (BBC1, 7.00pm)

Oddly enough, it was not those lines from that philanthropic Statue of Liberty inscription about huddled masses and wretched refugees yearning to breathe free that kept buzzing through my brain as I watched tonight's *First Tuesday* film about New York's homeless and hopeless. It was what campaigning reporter Jacob Riis wrote about the city's slums in the late 1880s. "A man cannot live like a pig and vote like a man". Strange, really, that no-one mentions Riis in the film. Even Dickens rates a mention; though not a very apt one. One thinks of Dickens as a social worker, says in the film, when one sees old Mr. Bumble sleeping outside. *Tuesday* does one? Roger Finnigan's report about the grubs in the core of the Big Apple might not be the best way to round off the festive

## CHOICE

season, but it is just what's needed to focus attention on the United Nations International Year of the Homeless. As someone says tonight, it is all very well for President Reagan to go on about people pulling themselves up by their bootstraps. But when you haven't even got boots, what use is advice like that? Roger Finnigan ends his report with some images that make very sobering viewing indeed. To support the conclusion that in New York, the homeless die as invisibly as they live, there is a sequence showing bodies being shipped in crates to a mass burial on an island off Manhattan. The grave, we are reminded, is the closest these people have ever come to being part of a community.

Best of the rest on TV today: part two of *As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning* (BBC2, 9.00pm), John King's poetic re-staging of the young Laurie Lee's marathon tramp through Spain in the 1930s; and Mike Nichols's *The Graduate* (BBC1, 9.30pm) which marked out an unknown and unclassifiable young actor for future stardom. His name was Dustin Hoffman.

Peter Davalle



Julian Peiffer with champion jockey Bob Champion: ITV, 6.30pm

## BBC1

Live transmissions on BBC TV are subject to disruption through industrial action

6.00 *Ceejax AM*.  
6.30 *News* followed by *The Flintstones*. (r) 6.55 *Weather*.

7.00 *Breakfast Time*. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

8.40 *Watchdog*. Consumer advice.

9.00 *News* and weather. 9.05 *Day to Day*. Robert Kilroy-Glik, his guests, and the studio audience, discuss a topical subject: 6.45 *Advice Shop*. Margo MacDonald with news of what help is available to homeless people in Britain.

10.00 *News* and weather. 10.05 *Neighbours*. (r) 10.25 *Children's BBC*. Philip Schofield with programme news, and birthday greetings.

10.50 *Willie the Wisp*. (r)

10.55 *Five to Eleven*. Penelope Lee with a thought for the night.

11.00 *News* and weather. 11.05 *Seaside*. Just Spiers presents the first of a new series designed to help out the cost of living. 11.35 *Open Air*. (news and weather at 12.00)

12.25 *Wildlife Showcase*. Where fish stand in line, a film illustrating that not all fish fear predators. (r) 12.55 *Regional news and weather*.

1.00 *News* at One with Philip Taylor. Weather. 1.25 *Neighbours*. Max is left holding the baby 1.45 *Pigeon Street*. (r)

2.00 *Film: Under the Clock* (1945) starring Judy Garland and Robert Walker. Second World War love story about a soldier in New York on a 48 hour leave before a service overseas who meets a young office worker. With Keenan Wynn. Directed by Vincente Minnelli.

3.40 *Just So Stories*. (r)

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## BBC 2

8.00 *Quarter*. Magazine programme for Asian women.

9.25 *Ceejax*.

1.00 *Telejournal*. A report of last night's showing of the turchine news bulletin from Mexico City's television station. There is also an item on Mexican soap operas which are made with production line regularity and always contain a social message.

1.25 *Songs of Praise* for Epiphany from Worcester Cathedral. (r) (Ceejax)

2.00 *News* and weather.

2.02 *News* and weather.

2.50 *Color Rhinoceros*. Dr. Bluebird, a Columbia cartoon.

3.00 *News* and weather.

3.03 *Arctic Paradise*. A profile of Roger Mendelsohn who lives with his wife and two small children in the Yukon, on the edge of the Arctic Circle, fur trapping in the winter and salmon fishing during the brief summer. (r)

3.50 *News*, regional news, and weather.

4.00 *Pamela Armstrong*. The guests are David Hamilton and actress expert, Tony Curtis. Plus, the launch of *Slim to Win*.

4.30 *Royal Institution Christmas Lectures*. Professor Lewis Wolpert with the second of his series of lectures on the subject of *Frankenstein's Quest: The Development of Life*. This afternoon he talks about how cells in growing embryos find out what forms to create.

5.30 *Tomorrow's World Christmas Quiz*, presented by Judith Hann, Peter Macarini, Maggie Phillips, and Howard Starbuck.

6.00 *Film: Escaping in Japan* (1967) starring Teresa Wright and Cameron Mitchell. Drama about a young boy who survives a plane crash in Japan and goes in search of his estranged parents. Directed by Arthur Hodge.

7.30 *Jazz Week: The Coltrane Legacy*. A celebration of the music of saxophonist John Coltrane who died in 1967 at 40 years of age. The programme features him playing with the Miles Davis Quintet in 1965; with his own quartet in 1961 and in 1963. Food and drink includes an investigation into the price of a pint of beer.

8.00 *As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning*. The second part of the 1934 Spanish odyssey finds him waiting from Madrid to the south.

9.45 *Jazz Week: One Night with Blue Note*. The second part of a concert recorded in New York in 1985 to mark the re-launch of the Blue Note record label. Among those taking part are McCoy Tyner, Grover Washington Jr., Woody Shaw, and Jimmy Smith.

10.40 *Newsnight*. 11.25 *Weather*.

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## ITV LONDON

6.15 *TV-am* presented by Richard Keys. News with Adrian Brown at 6.30; sport at 6.40; exercises at 6.55.

7.00 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55; and John Barnett's postbag at 8.35. After Nine includes a repeat of the *Lorne Lutz* and *Liza Minnelli* interview, Russell Grant's predictions, and at 9.17, exercises with Liza Webb.

9.25 *Thames news headlines* followed by *Spideywomen*. Cartoon at 9.30; *Beyond 2000*. The shapes of things to come. 10.35 *Wild World of Animals*. The wolverine. (r) Which Way? A Jockwatch special explaining the choices that modern schools offer. If viewers, both children and adults, have any questions to ask the experts about their year choices, ring 0345 60 0345 any time between 10.00am and 1.00pm.

11.00 *Ticks on the Turn*. Village sales for children. (r) 12.10 *Rainbow*. Learning with puppets and guest, Angharad Rees. (r) 12.30 *The Sullivan*. Drama series about an Australian family during the Forties.

1.00 *News* at One with Leonard Parks. 1.20 *Thames news*.

1.30 *Bulbas*. Drama series about a retired detective chief inspector, now a clock-mender in Wandsworth, whose idea of the quiet life after the force is nudgy shattering. Starring Don Henderson. (r) (Oracle)

2.30 *Daytime*. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on the benefits and drawbacks of exercise. With Liza Webb and Wayne Sleep. 3.00 *Cross Wits*. A new series of the crossword game. With Barry Cryer, Leslie Crowther, and Rachel Heywood. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Medical drama series.

12.45 *Mini Thoughts*.

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## CHANNEL 4

2.00 *Snooker*. The first quarterfinal of the Mercantile Credit Classic.

4.30 *Jigsaw*. Dickie Davies presents another round of the weekday quiz game show.

5.00 *Bewitched*. Samantha gets her own back when collecting for Unicef after a man who pledged \$10,000 refuses to pay up, claiming he needs the money for his extravagant fiancée.

5.30 *As Good As New*. Part four of Mike Smith's six-part programme series on humane restoration. (r) (Oracle)



## SPORT

# Merseyside rivals trade blows in transfer market

By Steve Bates

Liverpool and Everton were poised last night to complete transfer deals approaching a total of £2 million as the race for the League championship reached a new intensity.

The champions, Liverpool, were on the verge of signing Oxford's Republic of Ireland forward, John Aldridge, in a deal believed to be worth around £800,000 while Everton were close to buying Ian Snodin, of Leeds United, after the clubs agreed a fee of £840,000 — although Liverpool were expected to make a dramatic counter-bid for him.

The first blow in the struggle for Merseyside supremacy was struck by Liverpool, who followed up their weekend negotiations to land Aldridge as a replacement for Ian Rush, who leaves the club to play for Juventus in the Italian League at the end of the season.

Aldridge was due at Anfield to complete the formalities yesterday afternoon but he failed to arrive, placing embarrassed Liverpool officials in a state of confusion. A veil of secrecy was drawn over the proposed move, although chief executive Peter Robinson, manager Kenny Dalglish and chairman John Smith later left the ground to meet an

Oxford deputation at a secret destination.

Before leaving Robinson, looking far from happy, commented: "There will be no information from us. Anything which does come out will be from Mr Robert Maxwell, the Oxford chairman. He holds the whip hand because he has the player under contract."

More football on page 30

Liverpool see Aldridge as the ideal replacement for Rush and have long been impressed with his speed and striking rate at Oxford where he has scored 72 goals in just over 100 appearances. Already this season the Irishman has hit 21 goals — only two fewer than the man he will ultimately replace.

The 28-year-old player, a boyhood Liverpool fan and a former factory tool-fitter in Speke, started with Liverpool before moving to Newport in 1978 for £12,000 and on to Oxford for £70,000 almost three years ago.

Aldridge, who bears a remarkable resemblance to Rush, became anxious to

leave Oxford when he was one of seven players left behind at QPR by the team bus which deliberately departed from London without them. Liverpool's concern at their failure to score more than three goals in their last five games sparked the move and Aldridge seems likely to make his debut alongside Rush in the televised FA Cup tie at Luton on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Everton were last night ahead in the race to sign Snodin, but Liverpool were ready to match the offer in an effort to tempt the highly rated player to Anfield.

Snodin, the 23-year-old England under-21 international, joined Leeds for £200,000 from Doncaster in May last year and has played 55 games, scoring eight goals for the Elland Road team.

The decision to sell him is a change of attitude by Leeds, who have reluctantly accepted to cash in on their captain before his contract expires in the summer.

With that deal also in confusion, a League official said last night: "We have been talking to both Merseyside clubs for a long time and that's all we can really say."

## Umpire errs in run out mix-up

From John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent  
Perth

The preview to tomorrow's final of the Benson and Hedges Challenge, to be played between the same sides, ended in a victory for England over Pakistan by three wickets with two balls to spare. Needing 230 to win they made 232 for seven, Broad's 97 winning him the man of the match award.

What could have been a meaningless game was treated keenly enough by both sides to be a good and exciting one. It would be wrong to say that it was marred by some questionable umpiring decisions — the game itself transcended them — but they were certainly a

PAKISTAN  
Qasim Amir b Broad 32  
Shoaib Akhtar b Broad 16  
Ramiz Raja run out 16  
Javed Miandad c Athey b Embury 28  
Imran Khan c Broad b Embury 23  
Mansoor Ali Khan 9  
Mazharul Haque not out 1  
Extras (lb 15, w 1, nb 8) 24  
Total (8 wickets, 50 overs) 232  
Mansoor Ali Khan, Asif Mubeen, Qasim Amir and Shoaib Akhtar did not bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-61, 2-88, 3-156, 4-188, 5-225.  
SCORING: DeFreitas 81-24-1; Small 10-1-41-0; Foster 4-0-23-0; Broad 10-1-37-1; Gillingham 7-0-24-0; Embury 10-1-40-2.

ENGLAND  
B C Broad c Younis b Imran 97  
C W J Athey b Mansoor 42  
D J Gower c Shoaib b Mansoor 42  
A J Lamb c Miandad b Shoaib 32  
I T Botham c Ramiz b Akhtar 19  
M W Gillingham run out 7  
J C Richards not out 0  
J E Embury not out 11  
Extras (lb 11, lb 13, w 3, nb 1) 18  
Total (7 wickets, 48.4 overs) 232  
N A Foster and G C Small did not bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-104, 2-108, 3-156, 4-184, 5-199, 6-204, 7-208.  
SCORING: Akhtar 81-28-1; Lamb 10-3-43-0; Imran 8-0-41-1; Mansoor 10-0-38-1; Miandad 8-0-19-0; Broad 9-0-34-1; Shoaib 5-0-24-1.  
Umpires: A R Croft and R A French.

talking point, one in particular. This was Ramiz's dismissal halfway through the Pakistan innings, which, although in no way central to the day's cricket, was of undoubted technical interest.

Foster having gone off with a strained knee, Gillingham was doing a useful stint with the ball. He bowled a no-ball off which Ramiz was caught by Athey at short, fairly straight mid-wicket. When, as if by instinct, Ramiz began to walk off, Athey, also by instinct, returned the ball to Richards, the wicketkeeper, who took off the balls. On appeal, Ramiz was given out.

There followed a certain amount of righteous indignation, particularly from those who felt that Gillingham should have recalled Ramiz. What is generally known is that a batsman can be run out off a no-ball. What Umpire French forgot, and Gillingham was unaware of, was that it is necessary first to be going for a run, which Ramiz had not done.

Wearing a helmet, as he was, Ramiz may not have heard the no-ball called. If not, he had himself to blame. It was a matter of knowing Law 38 (2): "If a no-ball has been called, the striker shall not be given out unless he attempts to run." Ramiz should have been given in; but there was no question of sharp practice.



Backbone of England: Broad, adding 97 against Pakistan. (Photograph: Graham Morris)

Nor were there any half measures about England's bowling. Pakistan, too, played the game as though it was the final. It showed, I thought, a lack of sense and sensitivity that Whitaker was not included in the England side. For one thing, he could be needed in Sydney on Saturday, as he was, quite unexpectedly, in the third Test at Adelaide. It was a good opportunity missed.

As he had in their two previous matches, Qasim Amir played some sparkling strokes for Pakistan before Botham bowled him in the seventeenth over. Botham contributed another tidy spell at a careful pace. After starting slowly, Shoaib finished well, and Javed scored his usual gifted half-century, which included a straight drive off Embury that would comfortably have made the first balcony at Lord's. Accelerating rather belatedly, Pakistan scored 44 from their last five overs.

Broad and Athey then set England going with a three-figure opening partnership. It was of the usual pattern, with

Broad making the early running and Athey playing himself in with more deliberation. Just past half way in England's innings, Athey and Gower were out in successive overs. But Broad continued to play very well, and Lamb, sporting various bruises about his legs and thighs, made a typically breezy 32.

With eight overs left and six wickets standing, England needed 47. As Gillingham said afterwards, they should not have been there. It was the most of it that they did. Botham was caught at long-off, Gillingham backed up too far, Richards was then brilliantly thrown out by Shoaib, and Broad was given out, caught at the wicket, when his bat looked to be some way from the ball.

With two overs left, England were still 17 short, runs which DeFreitas and Embury scampers and glanced and drove and sucked, amid plenty of excitement. The sign, Gillingham said, "are good. We didn't play well and still won." Tomorrow's final should be another close match.

## England days end for rugby giant

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent

Maurice Colclough, a veteran of the England rugby union team, has retired from the international arena. He informed the selectors of his decision at the weekend as they prepared to make today's announcement of the England team to play Scotland at Twickenham on January 17.

Colclough played in the trial at Twickenham on Saturday, but the difficulties he has met in recovering full fitness after a debilitating attack of mononucleosis, coupled with manifold business commitments — one of which will reach a peak during this summer when the world cup takes place — persuaded him not to contest the lock forward position.

Colclough, aged 33, won 25 caps between 1978 and 1986, taking over as England captain in Paris last year when Nigel Melville left the field injured. He also made two British Lions tours, to South Africa in 1980 when, in the view of most observers, he was at the height of his powers, and to New Zealand in 1983, playing all eight internationals on the successive tours.

"I looked at the commitment required to play international rugby over these next few months," Colclough said yesterday, "and I looked at my business commitments, and there is no way I could do both of them. When I had mononucleosis I felt me feeling completely drained, so there was the additional problem of building up fitness again to the level needed so as not to let the other players down."

Colclough, who was married last year and now has a young family, is immersed in a business project, one of several, which involves the creation of a replica 1780s-frigate in Penzance, taking it to Pembroke, and then installing it as a bar and tourist attraction in the Swansea Marina where it is due to open in April. "If I did all the work required for rugby I would have to leave the boat in its first summer season, and that would be unfair to everyone else involved."

"It's been a very difficult decision for me to take. I

Colclough will continue to play for Swansea, his fifth club after Liverpool, Rosslyn Park, Angouleme and Wexham, but his going severs one of the few remaining links with England's grand-slam side of 1980, and leaves the selectors with an even worse headache in the second row. Not only have they lost the most experienced forward in their squad, but they will be obliged to choose an inexperienced pair against Scotland.

Nigel Redman, of Bath, has been injured but should be fit to play if selected. England, however, have been looking at him to jump at the front of the line rather than his club position in the middle of the line. Since neither Steve Bainbridge, nor Wade Dooley, both of Ryde, may be fully fit, they have the choice of giving David Cusani (Orrell) his first cap, or playing Redman in the middle and picking his club colleague, John Morrison, Colin Phipps (Worcester) the more experienced John Orrell, of Bedford, or Jim Swinell, of Waterloo as the front jumper.

Colclough, who was born in Oxford, went to school in Dover and university in Liverpool, played county rugby for Sussex and Lancashire before winning his first cap. With Bill Beaumont resident in England's second row, he contested the other place with Nigel Horton (Moseley) before settling into the side during 1980. He made a remarkable recovery from the ruptured ligaments injury in 1983 occurred during England's game against France.

He retired from international rugby at the end of the 1983-4 season, but his removal from London club rugby to Swansea saw a rebirth, and he played with great vigour and application throughout the last international season, when England won their two home games and lost both away matches.

## Mullery and Cherry pay the price for second division flops

By Our Sports Staff

Alan Mullery and Trevor Cherry, who between them won 62 England caps, were both dubbed second division failures yesterday. Within four hours, Mullery and Cherry were unceremoniously dismissed from their manager's jobs — at Brighton and Bradford respectively.

Mullery, aged 45, who made 35 international appearances from 1965 to 1972, departed after only seven months in charge at the Goldstone Ground, where he began his management career ten seasons ago. Cherry, aged 38, capped 27 times between 1976 and 1980, paid the price for a run of eight games without a win which has left Bradford at the bottom of the second division.

The former Huddersfield Town and Leeds United defender joined Bradford as player-manager four years ago, steering them to the third division title in 1984-5, a season which ended with the Valley Parade fire tragedy.

Brighton's promotion ambitions have been hindered by slipping to fifteenth in the second division following an appalling injury crisis, and their secretary Ron Pavey was quoted as attributing Mullery's dismissal to "personal reasons".

"It's a bit emotional down here at the moment," he added. "There was a board meeting yesterday and the chairman came in this morning and spoke to Alan Mullery. It came as a surprise to everyone and Alan was very upset."

Mullery, who previously took Brighton from the third to the first division before resigning in June 1981, had three further jobs in management — with Charlton (resigned, June 1982), Crystal Palace (dismissed, May 1984) and Queen's Park Rangers (dismissed, December 1984) — before returning to the Goldstone Ground at the end of last season.

Cherry, who won a league championship medal with Leeds in 1973-4, took Bradford back into the second division after a wait of 48 years, and guided them to a respectable thirteenth in the table last season.

The departure of Mullery, for the second time in six years from the Goldstone Ground, came in mysterious circumstances.

All Mullery would say was: "I was working without a contract, but what has happened today is enough to make me lose faith in people. Everyone is aware that there is

a rebuilding process at Brighton, but I've been back only seven months."

Like Mullery, Cherry was once his club's biggest hero, bringing them back to the second division for the first time in 48 years in 1985, since the consequences of the fire have proved an enormous handicap. It was only last month that Bradford moved back to the renovated Valley Parade after an 18-month period in which they had played most of their home games at the Odsall stadium, the town's Rugby League and others at Huddersfield and Leeds.

Last night, Stafford Heginbotham, the club chairman, said: "The league position was the deciding factor in what was a unanimous decision with only two points taken out of the last 24. Third division football would be disastrous for us with our overheads and a new ground and we thought that 20 matches would give a new man enough time to put things right."

Bradford already have a list of managers to approach and Terry Yorath, currently of Swansea, who lives in Leeds and was Cherry's assistant until last autumn must be one of the favourites.

## Bates's ticket play gives FA a problem

Ken Bates, the Chelsea chairman, has given the Football Association a problem by giving 15 complimentary boardroom and director's box passes to his club's supporters for last Saturday's first division match at Luton Town. Bates, a member of the FA Council and the Football League management committee, acted in defiance of Luton's ban on away supporters. Glenn Kirton, an FA spokesman, said yesterday: "This is a unique occurrence and therefore there is no precedence as to whether there has been any breach of FA rules."

## TENNIS

## LTA promise to stamp on bad discipline

Bad tempered players will find life tougher on the British tournament circuit next season. A disciplinary committee has been formed for the first time by the Lawn Tennis Association, who promise to deal quickly and firmly with offenders.

Trevor Adamson, the chairman, said: "The five disciplinary committee members are very against behaviour which brings the game into disrepute. Players will not get away with as much as they did and umpires and referees will now be supported by the LTA. Those who swear and abuse officials will be clamped on."

Ian Peacock, the LTA's chief executive, said: "The committee will provide guidelines to referees and umpires to implement the code of conduct and secondly to act quickly as long stop in the event of an incident."

## Nail-biting last ball win for Hendry

By Sydney Friskin

Stephen Hendry, the Scottish champion, aged 17, was taken to the last ball of the match before he defeated Danny Fowler, of Workop, 5-4 in the fifth round of the Mercantile Credit Classic at Blackpool yesterday.

Cutting the black finely into a corner pocket with the help of the rest, Hendry finished a match which Fowler lost on failing on a straight red.

Four frames were settled on the black ball, the second, third and ninth to Hendry and Fowler the eighth.

## WBA tips Eastwood

Barney Eastwood, manager of Herol Graham, the European middleweight champion, has been advised by the World Boxing Association to contact the Marvin Hagler camp and put pressure on for a world title fight.

Graham is the WBA official number one challenger but his efforts to secure a fight have been hampered by Hagler's commitment to defend the WBC version of the title against Sugar Ray Leonard in April. The WBA have now informed Hagler that he has entered into a 30-day period of negotiation.

A French rugby league player, Jean-Francois Tare, aged 32, died from a brain haemorrhage in hospital yesterday after being injured in a hard tackle during a championship match in Carcassonne on Sunday.

## Live cricket

The Perth Challenge cricket final between England and Pakistan tomorrow will be covered live on BBC2 from 5.30 am until its conclusion.

## SPORT IN BRIEF



Graham: Title seeker

## Rally battle

Shekhar Mehta, of Kenya, consolidated his lead in the 12,297km Paris to Dakar motor rally by setting the scratch time for yesterday's second stage from El Golea to In Salah, Algeria. However, the Finn Ari Vatanen, also driving a works-prepared Peugeot 205, who was delayed in Paris, moved up from 41st to ninth, 30 minutes behind the leader, by posting the second fastest time. Andrew Cowan, of Britain, was fourth overall.

## Dilley bid

Gladstone Small's county, Warwickshire, revealed that they are joining in the race for England's opening bowler, Graham Dilley, who is contemplating leaving Kent. Warwickshire's negotiations in Australia will be conducted by Bob Willis, the former England captain.

## Not for sale

An offer for Wigan's Great Britain utility back, Shaun Edwards, by St Helens, the league leaders, has been contemptuously rejected by Wigan. "We ignore pirates, and Edwards is not for sale at any price," Maurice Lindsay, the Wigan vice-chairman, said.

## Big Open purse on horizon

The British Women's Open Championship is set to become a major international tournament. The Ladies Golf Union are negotiating with Mark McCormack's International Management Group to promote the championship, which will be staged from July 30 to August 3.

Prize money of £100,000 is already guaranteed for this year, but that figure could easily be outstripped if IMG — who represent many of the world's top golfers — reach a successful conclusion with sponsors.

Trish Todd, the chairman of the LGU's championship committee, said yesterday: "We are very excited. I have visions of the ladies' British Open getting larger and larger and becoming a worldwide event."

Officials hope the eventual purse will beat that for the 1984 championship, when Hitachi put up £160,000. The Japanese company withdrew their backing when television decided against further coverage and the tournament was rescued by the Royal and Ancient, who have provided most of the prize money for the last two years.

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